SUPPLEMENT TO

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1877.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES:

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

ON Monday, (last week) the 19th instant, in the Cowasjee Jehanghir Convocation Hall of the Bombay University, was delivered the first of the Wilson Philological Lectures—a course founded as a memorial of the late Dr. John Wilson whose name was so long identified with education and philological studies in Western India. The University had selected as subject for this first course (of six lectures) "Sanskrit and the Prakrit Languages derived there from;" and the lecturer chosen for this task is Mr. Balkrishna G. Bhandarkar, M. A., (acting) Professor of Sanskrit in the Elphinstone College.

The Convocation Hall, though a very fine building, is not very well adapted for a lecture room; but the difficulty was partially met by the expedient of the lecturer placing himself with his back to the body of the Hall, the students and graduates, who composed the bulk of the audience, being on the rising seats in the amphitheatre formed by the apse where the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows sit at Convocation. Several of the College professors and other graduates were seated around the lecturer, many later comers to the meeting having to take their seats in the rear of the lectern. Probably, after the attraction of the opening lecture has worn off the audience will be much smaller, and then this somewhat unusual arrangement may answer tolerably well. Besides the few scholastic listeners, scarcely any of the European public were present. The course is open to all; and, perhaps, next season when the course (already announced,) of Greek and Latin shall be delivered, the attendance will be more general. But the close attention with which those present on this occasion followed the lecturer was most exemplary; though we should have expected that note-taking would have been much more general amongst the students than it appeared to be. No doubt Hindu youths—of whom the great majority consisted—have more receptive and retentive memories, than have the corresponding class in Europe. Usually the topics of lectures like these are scarcely such as have attraction to the general public; but, as a sort of prospective historical interest attaches to this, the first of a course unique in India, we may venture on giving an outline of the method followed by the learned Professor. It is necessary to premise, however, that in doing so we we incur great risk of misplacing or even misinterpreting some of Mr. Bhandarkar's observations. For this we must hope to be forgiven.

He began by remarking that the modern study of Sanskrit in India had not met, in the first instance, with great favour from the pundit and priestly orders of whom the pursuit had been a cherished and traditional monopoly. The new students were regarded as heteredox, and they had to look for sympathy and encouragement from European scholars. But it was in accordance with Hindu custom for them to look to Government for patronage in sustaining this new-old culture for Indian rulers. Their princes had always acknowledged the claims of learning; though it was the peculiar honour of the British Government that it has promoted popular education which entitled it to the respect of the Indian people. It remained for native benefactors, hinted the lecturer, who desired to imitate their ancestors, to found University life professorships or permanent courses like the present. He said for this, the first of the kind, the Bombay University is indebted to the friends of Dr. Wilson; but, in one sense, still more to the good Doctor himself, who only accepted the interest of the testimonial fund during his life and on the condition that this philological lectureship should be established.

The lecturer proceeded to describe India as the original home of philology, the continuous study of the Veda in their etymological elements induced careful observation of the facts of language and the maintenance of the distinction between its constant and variable elements. This essentially grammatical process resulted in the time of Panini in a complete system of grammar and perception of the laws of phonetic change. In this condition philology passed from the hands of Indian pundits into those of European scholars, when towards the close of last century that science threw off the trammels of religious traditions. Up to that time the doctrine had been accepted that Hebrew being the primeval language all others must be derived from it. The introduction of Sanskrit at this juncture determined the current of comparative philology which had made such amazing progress during the last fifty years, mainly in the first instance through the unwearied studies of the Germans, whom the lecturer eulogised in some detail. Coming to speak of the Prakrit tongues, the chief of which was Pali, he alluded to the early study of the language by Turnour, afterwards by the learned Dane Fansboll, and bestowed a passing tribute on the lamented Professor Childes. He described the part taken by Burnouf and Lassen in Prakrit studies, and spoke of the second volume of Dr. John Muir's great work, which is devoted to an examination of the Prakrit languages. He referred also to Dr. Cowell's researches in this direction and alluded to Dr. Weber's examination of Jain Prakrit documents. Coming to the modern vernaculars derived from and allied to the Sanskrit, the Professor remarked that they had not yet attracted much attention from European scholars; but he spoke of Mr. Beames's Comparative Grammar of the Modern Aryan Languages as a great work, so far as it has gone; and of Dr. Trumpp's Sindh Grammar as a worthy effort in this direction.

The lecturer then entered on a disquisition in which he traced the natural history of language from the use of merely separate words, which we understood him to describe as the analytical stage, on through the processes of phonetic decay—not necessarily corruption—to the synthetic stage in which remain all the dead Aryan languages, the Chinese being one of the few examples of a language retaining its analytical form though in constant use.

Then followed a passage impossible to report, in which the lecturer treated of the elements of language on a physiological basis giving demonstrations of the several vowel and consonant sounds. In this part the subject of phonetic decay was exhaustively examined, and this phenomenon was not only accounted for, but, so to speak, morally justified. Quoting Locke "labour for labour's sake is against nature," the Professor pointed out that men have never regarded language as an end in itself but only as the means of expressing their thoughts with the least expenditure of trouble. All speech implies effort; we wish "to save our breath." Thus the tendency to phonetic decay is *per se* irresistible, and unless checks are interposed any language would become unrecognisable in a few generations. Of these checks the first is the need to make oneself intelligible; and thus the feeling of society is against change. Then, as soon as a literature is attained decay is distinctly checked; and the spread of general education is one of the most powerful conservative influence in this respect. But many accidental circumstances may hasten or impede the degeneracy of speech. Some nations are naturally more careful in this respect, others heedless. The degree and nature of contact with alien nations was then noticed. As one amusing illustration of rapid phonetic decay, the Professor cited the sepoy's challenge, which from "who come's there?" has been transformed into—*hukumdar*.

The Professor described how, under some circumstances, the analytical stage of language may return under later complications, thereby making derivations difficult to be traced. Then, also, false analogies of language arise from an effort to generalise too much in grammar.

In reverting to the origin of words the lecturer showed that names are not arbitrary. Men never met together for the purpose of designating objects; but the names given arose from some obvious characteristic of the thing seen or described as generally recognised amongst the same race or people. This position was illustrated by reference to the Sanskrit words for tree, water, sunshine, heat, ladder, potter, rajah, rao, &c. He then referred to the disappearance of words and the influx of new, pointing out that no Mahratta writings older than those of Moreshwar, or, in the Hindi, than those of Chand could be read by the speakers of those tongues in the present day.

Proceeding to speak of broad generalisations of language, the Professor followed the usual division into Aryan, Semitic, and Tauranian. Speaking of Zend we understood him to say that through it the descent or passage from Sanskrit into Greek and Latin could better be traced than by any other route. Coming to the two or three distinctly differing strata of Sanskrit he described the Rig-Veda as consisting so largely of ancient forms that it is necessarily the starting point of philological investigation: in the Brahmic-Veda we arrive at the stage when language being more closely observed we arrive at the era of Panini and other grammarians. The study of philology then almost necessarily arose from the dialectical form of the great Sanskrit works like the Mahabharata which might be read as in dialogue; and in this way the later but still classic stage was arrived at in which the more cumbrous forms and compound words were dispensed with, so that we have in the Sanskrit laws, prayers, and dramas a somewhat popular language which large numbers of the people could understand.

Here the lecture came to a close, examination of the Prakrit being left for the future disquisitions. The delivery had occupied an hour and-a-half of hard reading; and, as may be inferred from our brief report, embraced a very wide excursion into the field of philological science. The audience, mutely attentive to the close, then gave vent to their estimate of the lecture by hearty applause; and many crowded round the Professor to congratulate him at once on his having been selected to the honour and on having made so successful and promising a commencement. The lectures are, we understand, to be delivered each Monday evening until the course of six shall be completed.

The second lecture of the course was delivered last Monday evening.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPT from the proceedings of a special meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 22nd February.

Submitted the Chairman's Budget for 1877-78, a copy of which was sent to each of the Trustees on 10th February.

RESOLUTION.—The Budget should be altered as shown on the copy at page 119 of Compilation No. 11, vol. 5, which has been signed by the Chairman. It reduces the income under the head of "New Works Ordinary" to Rs. 53,450, and increases the loan to be made by Government on account of such new works to Rs. 4,22,960.

It likewise decreases the revenue expenditure on Bunder Properties from Rs. 3,18,400 to Rs. 3,14,800 and on Harbour Properties from Rs. 2,55,300 to Rs. 2,41,510 and the estimated deficit is thus decreased from Rs. 2,36,600 to Rs. 2,19,210.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of ordinary meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 22nd February.

Read letter from the Chief Engineer, dated 15th February, forwarding copy of correspondence between himself and Messrs. Glover and Co., relative to the resumption of the Prince's Dock entrance works, from which it appears that the contractors do not propose to make any claim in respect of the recent suspension of the work.

RESOLUTION.—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Resident Transport Officer; dat

15th January, pointing out that during certain tides the high water does not give sufficient depth on the sill of the Prince's Dock to admit of the troopships entering it.

Read memo. by Chief Engineer, dated 3rd February, reporting fully on the height of the tides during the year, and on the draught of vessels frequenting the port. He states that out of 1,569 arrivals and departures in 1876, 340 or 22 per cent. were of 21 feet draught and upwards, and that out of 710 high waters in the year, 691 or 97 per cent. had 22 feet and upwards on the sill of the dock, and that in almost every instance the remainder had more than 22 feet at the high water preceding or following. He estimates the cost of lowering the sill a foot, including masonry, gates and dock floor, to be roughly a lac of rupees.

Read minutes of members of Dock Committee. Captain Robinson considers that if the troopships are to use the dock, the sill must be lowered. Captain Henry considers that if the troopships should arrive at an exceptionally low tide, when they could not enter the dock, they should be required to wait until the following tide when they could enter, and that, as it is known beforehand when exceptionally low tides occur, the troopships should be timed to arrive so as to avoid them. He does not, therefore, consider that an expenditure of £10,000 in deepening the dock and the sill of the entrance would be justified. Mr. Kittredge agrees with Captain Henry. Colonel Baker is of opinion that a greater depth on the sill, if originally given, would have been an improvement, but as the work is in progress he does not recommend any alteration being now made.

RESOLUTION.—The sill should stand at 58 on datum instead of 59·30, which will give a depth of 22½ feet of water on the sill at the lowest high water in the year. The floor of the dock should be lowered to 55 on datum instead 56·30.

Government should be informed that the Trustees expect that this advantage can be obtained without exceeding the amount of the loan sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

Read letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 16th February, intimating that the debt due by the Municipality to the late Harbour Board will be liquidated by the end of the current month, and that pending the settlement of the question regarding the supply of water to the shipping, the Trustees will be charged at the public rate of 12 annas per 1,000 gallons.

Submitted also letters from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 30th January, from the Traffic Manager, dated 7th February, and from the Deputy Conservator, dated 20th February, on the subject of the purity of the water supplied from Carnac Bunder and the desirability of continuing to take the supply for native shipping from that source.

RESOLUTION.—Consideration postponed.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 15th February, recommending that instead of adding to the Railway siding grain shed at Nicol Bunder, a shed of the same extent as the proposed extension be put up at the Musjid Bunder siding, but to the west of Frere Road, so as to avoid as much as possible the inconvenience that will be caused to traffic on the bunders by the contractors' railway from Prince's Dock to Mody Bay.

Read memo. by Chief Engineer, dated 19th February, approving of the suggestion.

Read minute of members of bunders Committee approving of Traffic Manager's proposal.

RESOLUTION.—Sanctioned. Government to be asked for early sanction and to be informed that provision for the cost has been made in the Budget for 1877-78.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 6th February, stating that the large firewood traffic at Chowpatty renders another slope necessary, and recommending that one be erected to the eastward of the present slope.

Read estimate by Chief Engineer. It is that a temporary slope will cost Rs. 200 and a more permanent one Rs. 600.

Read minute by members of Bunders Committee.

RESOLUTION.—A slope to cost Rs. 600 is sanctioned.

Read letter from Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant, dated 14th February, forwarding Government Resolution intimating that Government will not in future supply a steam tug to render assistance to vessels in distress outside the harbour limits and suggesting that the Chamber of Commerce be informed.

RESOLUTION.—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 19th February, forwarding an application from Hurjee Heerjee for a lease of an additional strip of ground on Elphinstone Estate 1½ ft. wide, *i. e.* that he have a plot 51½ ft. by 40 feet instead of 50 ft. by 40 ft. as already agreed to be leased to him.

RESOLUTION.—Sanctioned.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Government Resolution No. 246, dated 19th February, sanctioning the immediate execution of the proposed extension of the Ryan Grain Market.

Letter from Secretary to Government, Marine Department, No. 213, dated 14th February, intimating the appointment of Mr. G. A. Barnett as a Trustee of the Port of Bombay.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT WEEK TO 21ST FEBRUARY.

22 Vessels piloted into harbour.
20 „ „ out of „
1 „ transported.

THE PRINCE'S INDIAN HUNTING TROPHIES.

(Times, Feb. 6.)

THE hunting trophies and zoological specimens collected by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales during his tour in India have, as was announced in our columns some days since, been arranged for exhibition in the Picture Gallery in the Zoological Society's Gardens, and were shown to the public for the first time yesterday.

When preparations were being made for the Prince of Wales's expedition to India in the autumn of 1875, it was resolved that zoological and botanical collectors should accompany his Royal Highness, and application was made to the Secretary of the Zoological Society and the Director of the Royal Gardens at Kew, to recommend fit persons for these duties. Under the advice received from the first of these authorities, Mr. Clarence Bartlett, son of the well-known Superintendent of the Zoological Society's Gardens, who had previously been in India on the Society's service, received the appointment of Zoological Collector, and accompanied the Prince of Wales throughout his tour. The large series of living animals obtained in various quarters, which formed so attractive a feature in the Society's Gardens last year, absorbed a large part of the Zoological Collector's care and attention. The collection which is exhibited now by special permission of his Royal Highness, consists partly of the heads and horns of animals slain by the Prince in the chase, and partly of specimens from various parts of our Indian dominion traversed during the tour, presented either by Indian magnates or by scientific institutions. These have now all been arranged in order on the walls and in cases round the room in the Zoological Society's Gardens which was formerly the upper part of the old Museum, and is now generally used as a lecture room and picture gallery. On entering the room it will be observed that the walls are covered with a series of heads and horns, principally of the deer and wild cattle of India, many of them belonging to examples killed by the Prince of Wales's own rifle. Among these will be noticed several very fine pairs of horns of the Arnee or wild Indian buffalo (*Bubalus arnee*), and of the Gaur (*Bosgaurus*), or Indian wild bull. There are likewise good specimens of the antlers of the Sambur and Axis deer, both species well known to Indian sportsmen, as also of the black buck or Indian antelope. At the further end of the room, on each side of the large map which illustrates his Highness's route, will be remarked some very fine tusks of the Indian elephant from Nepaul presented by the illustrious Jung Bahadoor. On the table in front lies a skull of a large elephant killed by the Prince of Wales in Ceylon on the 6th of December, 1875, and three large rhinoceros skulls from Nepaul. These last-named skulls have been determined by Professor Flower, of the Royal College of Surgeons, our leading authority on such subjects, to belong to the larger Indian rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros unicornis*), and not to the smaller Indian species (*Rhinoceros sondaicus*), which is found only in the Bengal Sunderbunds and adjacent forest tracts north of Calcutta. A series of the skulls of the tigers shot by his Royal Higness is likewise on the table. In the left-hand corner of the room is one of the largest specimens of the sloth bear of India (Ursus labatus) that we have ever seen. This huge animal was shot by the Prince of Wales near Burhance in February 1876. It has been excellently mounted by Mr. C. Bartlett to carry a lamp in its left paw, and makes a most imposing figure.

In the centre of the room are cases occupied by a fine collection of fishes and crustaceans presented to the Prince of Wales by the authorities of the Governmen Central Museum of Madras. The fishes are remarkable for the excellent way in which their colours are preserved, such as is rarely seen in this class of zoological specimens. Besides the objects already mentioned, there is a fine group of Indian vultures shot by the Prince near Burhance, some good tiger skins, and many other specimens well worthy of examination. The whole collection, we are informed, will be opened to the Fellows of the Society and other visitors to the gardens every day, from 11 P. M. to 4 P. M. until a little after Easter, after which the room which it occupies is usually devoted to the "Davis" Lectures upon Popular Zoological Subjects.

MOHAMMED AND MOHAMMEDANISM.

(Quarterly Review.)

Mohammed and Mohammedanism: Lectures delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain in February and March, 1874. By R. Bosworth Smith, M. A., 2nd Edition, revised and enlarged. London, 1876.

(Concluded from the "Bombay Gazette" of February 15.)

WE now come to the consideration of the manner in which the various important problems of society are dealt with by Islam, such as the relations of husband and wife, parent and child, master and slaves. The Cor'an, like the New Testament, accepts the institution of slavery as a fact so well established that it does not seem to consider it necessary either to sanction or forbid it. It, however, did set itself to ameliorate the condition of the slave.

In the Cor'an the word 'slave' is scarcely used, the usual paraphrase being 'those whom your right hands possess,' and particulary referring to 'prisoners of war.' Such captives, if they became Muslims, were *ipso facto* free; and the Muslim scriptures everywhere enjoin the greatest kindness and consideration towards those who remain in slavery. Concubinage with a female captive it did allow, but the woman who had borne a child to her master could never be separated from it, and became free at the master's death.

These humane provisions, as Mr. Smith points out, are 'such as no European or American power ever enrolled in its code of laws till the wave of total abolition swept over Christendom.' The freed slave in Muslim countries, too, suffers no social degradation from his antecedents; he is accepted as at once the equal of those around him, and, as history has frequently shown, may rise to the highest rank and offices.

Slavery, indeed, as Mohammed left and regulated it, was by no means an unmixed evil. Slavery as it exists now, in spite of treaties and conventions, can hardly be so favourably regarded. The wretched traffic in girls to fill the harems of sensual pashas, the horrible system by which the guardians of these disreputable dens are supplied—chiefly from establishments on Egyptian territory, and with the connivance of the Khedive—these, the real horrors of slavery, are a disgrace to humanity; but it must be borne in mind that they are not so much the product of Islam as of the gross barbarism and brutality of the Turks.

The greatest blot upon Mohammedanism is polygamy, which, by keeping women in a state of degradation and by fostering sensuality, has rendered the practice of family virtues impossible, and tended more than anything else to the degeneration of Eastern races. But, as the work before us insists, Mohammed was not responsible for this: and although he was forced to permit the continuance of the custom, which patriarchs, judges, prophets, and kings had perpetuated, yet he materially modified it, and placed upon it some most salutary restrictions. He restricted, above all, the unlimited license of divorce which prevailed before his time; he abolished the horrible practice of murdering their daughters, for which the Arabs were infamous; and by all these, according to his lights and those of the age in which he lived, he did much to elevate the position of women amongst his people:—

'The Arabs of the Ignorance, who believed in any form of a future life, denied all share in it to women, and Mohammed has been thought by many to have done the same; but the Koran says "whose doeth good works and is a true believer, whether male or female, shall be admitted into Paradise." An old woman once came to the Prophet begging him to intercede with God that she might be admitted into Paradise. "No old woman finds admittance there," replied Mohammed. She burst into tears,; when Mohammed smiled, and with the kindly humour which was characterstic of him, said, "No old woman, for all will there be young again."'

This leads us to another very important question, that of the Mohammedan view of Paradise and the influence which it exercises upon Mohammedan society. In dealing with this, Mr. Bosworth Smith maintains that Mohammed's view was no more sensual than that taken by other nations, viz., that paradise is but the happiness of the present life intensified, and that in defining it any people must necessarily express themselves in terms drawn from their experiences of pleasure here. Thus Mohammed promises to the good Muslim, after death, what to the wanderer in the thirsty desert must seem the acme of enjoyment—cool, shady gardens with pubbling fountains and running streams; with the companionship of black eyed houris (their name and attributes borrowed, by the by, from the Persian), and certain luxurious necessaries, such as perfumes, cushion carpets, &c. Similarly the Red Indian dreams of a happy hunting ground beyond the clouds, and the Norseman thought that after death he should drink ale for ever from the skulls of his enemies slain in battle.

The question, however, is scarcely what did Mohammed mean by his descriptions, but what effect have they had upon his followers, and how are they actually interpreted by the mass of Mohammedans at the present day? If the Prophet pictured the joys of Heaven in glowing colours, he was no less circumstantial and vivid in his description of the torments of Hell; and it is clear that these vivid pictures contributed greatly towards inspiring the valour of of the early propagators of the creed, and while it is certain that they tend to make the Muslim of the present day earnest in his religious exercises, it is very doubtful whether the sensuality of his Heaven makes him a whit the more sensual, any more than the gloominess of his Hell makes him gloomy and miserable.

On this, as on most other points in the inquiry, Mr. Bosworth Smith appears to have formed a very sound opinion. The following passage, for instance, contains a very just and sensible summary of, and apology for, the morality of Islam:—

'Perhaps there is no remark one has heard more often about Mohammedanism than that it was so successful because it was so sensual, but there is none more destitute of truth; as if any religion could owe its permanent success to its bad morality! I do not say that its morality is perfect or equal to the Christian morality. Mohammed did not make the manners of of Arabia, and he was too wise to think that he could either unmake or remake them all at once. Solon remarked of his own legislation that his laws were not the best that he could devise; but that they were the best the Athenians could receive; and his defence has generally been accepted as a sound one. Moses took the institutions of primitive society as he found them—the patriarchal power, internecine war, blood feuds, the right of asylum, polygamy and slavery—and did not abolish any one of them; he only mitigated their worst evils, and so unconsciously prepared the way in some cases for their greater permanence, in others for their eventual extinction.'—Pp. 232, 233.

There are three more points in Mohammedanism of grave importance, and these also are dealt with in these Lectures with great power and ingenuity, viz.

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Miracles, Fatalism; and the Jehad, or Waging Holy Wars.

Mohammed did not rest his claim to be considered as a divinely-inspired messenger upon miracles; indeed numerous passages of the Cor'an expressly deny the power of working them. The thirteenth Sura, for instance, says:—'The unbelievers say, unless a sign be sent down with him from his Lord, we will not believe. But thou art a preacher only, O Mohammed.' In pointing out as he does the inability of miraculous signs to convince where moral evidence has failed, Mohammed was approaching much more nearly than is supposed to the teaching of Christ himself, who repeatedly reproves his hearers for demanding a sign, and who said, 'That if a man believed not Moses and the Prophets, not even would he repent though one rose from the dead.' With regard to the second point, the fatalism of Islam, the author seeks not so much to show that the doctrine is not held by Muslims, as to prove that it does not necessarily belong to the spirit of the creed. He argues, very plausibly, that 'it is not possible for any religion to reconcile the conflicting dogmas of the foreknowledge of God and the free-will of man.' The fact is that the doctrine of Omnipotence and Omniscience naturally leads to fatalism, but that though men accept it in theory, they almost invariably reject it in practice. To quote the words of the Lectures:—

'The prayers that he (Mohammed) enjoined five times a day are still offered with full confidence in their efficacy by all devout Mussulmans; and the cry of the Muezzin, before daybreak, from a myriad mosques and minarets—"Prayer is better than sleep, prayer is better than sleep"—is a living witness, wherever the influence of the Prophet of Arabia has extended, more vivid than the letter of the Koran itself, overpowering even the lethargy and quietism of the East, to Mohammed's belief in God's providential government of the world and in the freedom of man's will.'—p. 196.

The third point is that of the *Jehad*, or war for the sake of religion. Premising that the religion which Mohammed taught was one of fear of and obedience to God rather than of love for Him in the Christian sense, Mr. Bosworth Smith says:—

'Though he must in any case have foreseen that it was impossible to force men to love God, it may have crossed his mind that it was possible to force men to abstain from idolatry, to acknowledge God with their lips, to fear and to obey him, at all events in their outward acts.'

And this appears to strike at the root of the question.

In his character of Founder of a Religion, Mohammed's life at Mecca was not inconsistent with his profession; but as an exile at Medina, and as General-in-Chief of the Arabs and founder of an empire he was driven by the very force of his position to appeal to the sword. As the author of the Lectures says, 'We should not, as too many especially Christians, do, condemn the Prophet for the drastic energy of the leader, and the leader for the shortcomings of the Prophet.' That the position in which Mahommed found himself after his flight, 'the exigencies of his exiled followers—the need of sustenance, the appetite for plunder, the desire of revenge, and the longing for their homes, no less than the impending attack of the Kureish—drove the Prophet for the first time to place himself at their head, and for temporal purposes to unsheath the sword,'—all this may be very true, and it may be equally true that Christian nations and Christian priests have punished heresy or convinced unbelief by appealing also to the sword; but, according to the old adage, 'two wrongs do not make one right,' and we fear that, in spite of the able apology which the author of these Lectures makes for the wars of Islam, it will be always held to detract from the character of that religion as a divine institution that it relied rather upon the power of the sword to advance it than upon the power of its innate truth to enforce conviction.

That Mohammedanism was literally a Church Militant, fighting under one sole head—Mohammed, or his lawful *Khaliefeh* or 'Successor'—was a great element in its success. The absolute merging of both spiritual and temporal power in this one man, the Khalifeh, made the movement much more vigorous.

While they were fighting in hot enthusiasm for God and the faith, with 'Paradise before them and Hell and the devil behind, them,' as Mohammed himself told them, they were irresistible. But when they had conquered, and when the Khalifs, from being simple Arab leaders, became lords paramount of a rich empire, they found themselves unfitted by habit and education to enjoy the wealth within their grasp. Their Persian and Greek subjects, however, soon soon lent their aid to enable them to surmount the difficulty and to teach them the arts of luxury and indulgence.

Theoretically, the doctrine of the Jehad is a most dangerous one for Christianity, but practically it is harmless. The word of the Khalifeh, if backed up by a *fatwa* or 'legal opinion' of the Sheikh-ul-Islam as Primate of the Mussulman Church, would be in theory sufficient to cause a *levee en masse* of Mahomedans against Christians. Fortunately, however, the Ottoman pretender to the Khalifate and the Turkish Sheikh-ul-Islam could only influence a limited section of the Mohammedan world, and political exingencies in other Muslim states would soon call forth *fetwas* from other authorities which would stultify any such movement.

Not long ago, in India, a question was raised and discussed by various learned Muslim lawyers which might have had a tremendous result for ourselves. It was nothing less than the question whether *Hindustan* was a *dar ul harb*, or 'enemies' country,' that is, whether the *Jehad* was in active or potential existence there, and consequently whether or no Muslims could, consistently with their faith, preserve their allegiance to their Christian rulers. The decision was given almost unanimously in favour of peace and loyal submission to the existing rulers; and the chief argument adduced in support of this view is a convincing proof of the truth of Mr. Smith's theory, that not only is the *spirit* of Islam favourable to peace and progress, but that such spirit really does actuate its professors now. The practice of Mohammed himself was adduced, namely, that when he had laid seige to a town, or declared war against a tribe or people, he invariably delayed his operations until sunset, that he might ascertain whether the *izan*, or 'call of prayers,' was heard amongst them. If it were, he refrained from the attack, maintaining that where the practice of his religion was allowed by the rulers of the place he had no grievance against them. This one argument, and the fact that the name of our most gracious Sovereign is now inserted in the *Khutbeh*, or 'Friday bidding prayer,' in all mosques throughout India, is a sufficient proof that Islam is not antagonistic either to religious or political toleration, and that the doctrine of Jehad, or holy war, is not so dangerous or barbarous an one as is generally imagined.

Having thus briefly discussed the origin of Islam, and the nature and tendency of its principal doctrines, the question naturally arises, by what means has it attained to its present position as the professed religion of nearly a hundred and fifty millions of human beings?

Mohammedanism is usually regarded as a stationary and unelastic creed. It professes to contain all that is required for the regulation of human life and human thought; its founder distinctly told his followers that there was no prophet after himself; it was based upon the ideas and customs of a Semitic nation hitherto isolated from the rest of the world. How, then, is it that Mohammedanism is found at the present day to satisfy the political and intellectual requirements of so many peoples of such various habits, traditions, and nationalities?

To answer this question satisfactorily we must inquire, first, what Islam really is; and secondly, under what circumstances it was introduced to the individual nations now professing it.

The fact is that Mohammedanism almost at its outset divided into two distinct religions, represented by the rival sects of Sunneh and Shiah. The former adhere rigidly to the precepts of the Arabian prophet as contained in the written Cor'an and the Hadith or oral traditions. The latter admit foreign ideas which are in reality utterly at variance with the spirit of Islam. They have adopted as the esoteric doctrine of Islam the mystic system of Sufiism, which, originating in Persia, brings them into direct contact with the religion of India, and thus with that of the whole Aryan family.

'Islam has in the course of centuries and by long contact with Hindu idolatry naturally made compromises with it. Some of the Mussulman saints are reverenced by the Hindus as well as by the Mussulmans; and these last have in their turn accommodated the accessories of their pilgrimages, of their Fasts, and their feasts to the tastes of the Hindus; to a religion, that is, which speaks more to the senses than to the reason, to the imagination than to the soul.'—p. 291.

Mohammedanism, then, has in it elements of eclecticism which, in spite of the narrow limits which it has prescribed for itself, render it capable of being adapted to and assimilated with other forms of religion. Just as it has admitted amongst its doctrines the primitive Magian theosophy and mythology of Persia; and, in utter disregard of the Prophet's *dictum*, 'there is no monkery in Islam,' has established orders of mendicant dervishes and contemplative recluses which rival in number those of the Romish church or Greek churches; so in India, it has assimilated itself with the Pantheistic mythology of that country, and has adopted all the Brahminical observances of caste. The Cor'an repeatedly and explicitly says that it is lawful to eat with those who have the Scriptures, *i. e.*, with Jews and Christians; the restrictions even upon wine and unlawful foods are propounded in terms so lax and vague that it requires but little sophistry to evade them; but for all this, by far the greater number of Indian Mussulmans shrink with horror from so much as touching a Christian's cooking utensils; and would shudder, as much as any Hindoo, at killing a cow.

The fact is, that no matter what be the form of religion adopted by a race, the aboriginal traditions and prejudices are seldom if ever eradicated. The Muslim Bedawi Arab still turns towards the sun to pray, and prostrates himself in adoration before the new moon. The Chinese Muslim worships his ancestor by a tablet hung up in the very mosque. The rigidly Calvinistic negro Christian as was proved in many instances during the recent disturbances in Jamaica, carries his fetish in his bosom still. The Italian peasant worships the gods of ancient Rome, under the style and title of Christian saints; and we ourselves, respectable, church-going, pagan-hating Christians though we be, keep the feast of the nativity of our Lord with rites and emblems borrowed from our rude, pagan ancestors. What we should do, then, in order to understand the exact influence of Islam upon any individual race or people is, first to investigate the nature and origin of the creed itself, and next to observe how much of the native faith or superstition the particular phase of it exhibits.

Mr. Bosworth Smith gives us a most interesting account of the spread of Islam in Africa, where it is making grand strides. He is, however a little too favourable in his estimate of the effects of Islam in civilising barbarous races. What he attributes exclusively to the religious idea, is much more often the result of the patriarchal social idea which prevails amongst Muslim races.

'Christian travellers,' he says, 'with every wish to think otherwise, have remarked that the negro who accepts Mohammedanism acquires at once a sense of the diginity of human nature not commonly found even amongst those who have been brought to accept Christianity.'—p. 38.

A great deal of the success of Mohammedanism is, no doubt, due to the social equality which it both preaches and practises—the exclusively Arabic element which the system contains.

'In India, for instance, Mohammedans make converts by hundreds from among the Hindus, while Christians with difficulty make ten; and this partly, at least, because they receive their converts on terms of entire social equality, while Europeans, in spite of all the efforts of missionaries to the contrary, seem either unwilling or unable to treat these converts as other than inferiors. . . . The "negro" convert to Islam is received at once as an equal by the Arab, or the Moorish, or the Mandingo missionary, who has brought him his message; he is enrolled in a fraternity which has influenced half the world and in which negroes themselves have played no inconsiderable part. . . . . The Christian negro, on the other hand, with few exceptions, still feels at an immeasurable distance from those Europeans to whom, indeed, he owes the message of love; but who, as a race, for centuries past have enslaved and sold him.'—Pp. 246—248.

Mohammedanism is antagonistic to many of the vices to which the negro is most prone. Drinking, for instance, brings out the very worst qualities of the savage nature, and the suppression of this vice is, no doubt, one of the chief benefits conferred ly Islam upon Africa. As Mr. Smith says:—

'when we reflect upon the havoc wrought by the "desolating flood of ardent spirits" poured into Africa by European merchants, what Christian should not rejoice that what a native African well calls a "Total Abstinence Association," extends now, owing to the spread of Islam, right across Central Africa from the Nile to Sierra Leone?'—p. 53.

But if Africa owes this boon to Mohammedanism, she owes, as the author fairly states, a much greater debt of gratitude to Christianity, and to England in particular, for the suppression of the slave-trade.

While agreeing with Mr. Smith that Mohammedanism has done great things for Africa, and raised many a tribe from the depths of ignorance and pagan superstition, with all their attendant brutalities and vice, yet we cannot altogether accept his more than implied conclusion that it is to the pure and noble principles of Islam alone to which such changes for the better are due. The negro possesses many sound, good qualities, amongst which good nature, and the faculty for forming strong and loyal attachments, are conspicuous; but he is also passionate, cruel, and prone to sensual indulgence, especialiy, as we have said, to the vice of drinking. A religion therefore, which at least moderates his passions, instils into his mind an unqualified horror for all the rites and sanguinary observances of payanism, and which keeps him from the use of intoxicating liquors, must of necessity raise him morally, physically, and intellectually. But it is scarcely logical to deduce thence that the system which has worked so well with him is in itself an unmixed good, and capable of universal application.

If Mohammedanism has raised the degraded races of Africa to a higher position in the scale of humanity, and introduced learning, agriculture, and good government into places where they were hitherto unknown, let us give it all due credit; but to be fair we must not blind ourselves to the evils which have followed in its wake elsewhere. Look, for instance, at Turkey, Asia Minor, Syria, and Persia. How many thousands of miles of country, once under cultivation and teeming with population, are now unproductive desert and unpeopled? How many ruined towns and perished vineyards do we not find scattered over the Tih, Moab, the Hauran, &c., where Christian industry had once converted an arid desert into a blooming garden? The fact is that Mohammedanism, when it is brought for the first time into contact with a rude, uncivilized, and pagan people, exhibits itself in its best aspect, for it is in precisely the same circumstances as those in which it achieved its first and decided success. When, however, it is forced upon or brought into contact with a peop of advance civilization, or even when the civilization that it has initiated has reached a certain point, then the narrowness, the intolerance, the cruely, and the sensuality of the creed lead to a speedy decadence of morality and national prosperity. Nor is it fair to compare the present condition of the Christian communities in the East with their Muslim neighbours, and argue thence that Christianity is less suitable for Eastern countries than Islam. We must not forget that in nearly all Eastern countries the Muslims are feudal lords and the Christians the vassals, and grievously oppressed vassals they usually are; and a state of serfdom is scarcely the best adapted for bringing out the finer qualities of human nature. Ancient Greece surpassed all other nations in the liberal arts and sciences—its laws, and its philosophy are models for our own time; but it was owing to the unqualified freedom of the Greek peoples that they attained such a position, certainly not to the religion which they professed, much as their paganism has been misunderstood.

Mr. Smith points out one fact which is of the utmost and gravest importance to ourselves. Islam is making marvellous progress in India. This being the case, it is obvious that our first duty as rulers of the country is to understand the system which forms the mainspring of action to so large a portion of the population, and which regulates their attitude to us. And yet, as the author of the Lectures says:—

'There is probably nowhere a more profound ignorance of Islam and its founder, and a greater indifference to what it is doing in the world, than in England. Popular preachers and teachers still call the Prophet of Arabia an impostor; and military officers and even civil servants of the Crown, have gone

out to India, passed years there, and returned again, still fancying that Musalmans are idolators.'—p. 60

This statement, which we fear is too true, is an additional reason for insisting on the necessity of some such popular and liberal inquiry into the subject as the book before us has inaugurated.

The author draws a very graphic picture of what might have been possibly the future of the world had Islam been strangled in its cradle, and dwells especially upon the loss which Europe would have sustained :—

'The dark ages of Europe would have been doubly, nay, trebly dark ; for the Arabs who alone by their arts and sciences, by their agriculture, their philosophy, and their virtues, shown out amidst the universal gloom of ignorance and crime, who gave to Spain and to Europe an Averroes and an Avicenna, the Alhambra and the Alcazar, would have been wandering over their native deserts.'—p. 126.

To this conclusion we must somewhat demur ; for although the arts, sciences, and literature of which he speaks flourished under Muslim rule during the dark ages, we must not forget, as so many historians seem to do, that none of these blessings owe more to the Arabs than the permission to exist. It is solely to Persian and Greek influence that they survived ; the simple but barbarous Khalifs during the first years of the empire left the whole of the administration of the provinces in native hands to such an extent that for some time Greek was the language in which the official acts of the Arab rulers were recorded. Persian artists designed and decorated their mosques and palaces ; the gardens of Shiraz, and not the rude rocks of the desert, suggested the beautiful forms of tracery that we are accustomed to call Arabesque ; the science and philosophy were all either Indian or Greek. In fact it was Aryan civilisation, that would not be crushed out by rude invasion ; it was history repeating itself, and

'Græcia capta ferum victorem cepit et artes
Intulit agresti Latio.'

Under any other rule this civilization must have lived ; and although we cannot deny the Arab Muslims the credit of protecting and fostering it, we cannot allow them even the implied credit of inventing it. As for the influence of Islam on such tribes as the Monguls, Tartars, and Turks, the first, it is true, gave enlightened sovereigns to Hindustan, and displayed many Moslim virtues ; the last two, the Tartar and the Turks, are, we venture to think, very unfortunate examples of the civilising powers of Islam. And lastly, putting aside the question which Mr. Smith rather appears to ignore, whether Eastern Christianity would not have assumed a purer form, and by going back to the original doctrines of its divine Founder, have accomplished even more for savage nature than Islam has done, it is by no means certain that the mild doctrines of Buddha, or the deism of Zoroaster, would not have exercised an equally beneficial influence over the human race as the sublime though unlovable doctrine of Mohammed.

But, the reader may well ask, to what conclusion does all this lead ? We would reply, that it should teach us to regard Mohammedanism politically and religiously in a different light from that in which we have been accustomed to view it ; to recognise it as a religion cognate, if inferior, to our own ; but inferior though it be, capable of being admirably adapted to the requirements of Eastern peoples. In this sense it may be made a valuable instrument for good, and may be employed in the interests of progress and civilisation. If we cannot replace Islam by Christianity, let us accept the position and endeavour to develop Christian virtues out of the Mohammedan creed. Above all we must recognise the fact that it is civilisation hand in hand with Christianity that benefits the world, and that Christian dogmas, without Christian virtues and Christian civilisation, can do but little for mankind. Let us preach Christ by all means, but do not let us deny the traces of Him which we find elsewhere ; and let us not withhold the blessings that we have derived from our fuller knowledge of him from others, because they have a lesser share.

As a mere apology for the life and doctrines of Mohammed, Mr. Bosworth Smith's book would be a valuable addition to modern literature ; but it is much more, and has a much higher scope and tendency. It is a bold, earnest appeal to Christian nations to act up to the spirit of their faith—to judge not, lest they be judged again—to pluck the beam of intolerance and spiritual pride out of their own eyes before they seek to extract the mote of misbelief out of their brother's eye. In short, it points out a line of conduct which, if pursued, will not only bridge over chasms of misunderstanding between East and West, but will hasten the realisation of the glorious promise proclaimed from Heaven itself, at the advent of our Lord, of 'Peace on earth and good-will towards men.'

UNE CHRONIQUE SCANDALEUSE.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

IT is said that the late M. Dupin could never make up his mind to discharge the duties of President of a French Chamber of Deputies with sufficient seriousness. For instance, while Berryer would be thundering against all men and things opposed to Legitimacy, till Louis Philippe's Ministers writhed with discomfort in their seats, President Dupin would shake his bell, and, in a stern voice distinctly heard through the house, observe, "If the hon. member persists in the use of such language, I shall be obliged to call him to order." Then, in an undertone, the President would whisper to Berryer, "Go on you are just in the vein." Speakers of less ability than Berryer had reason to dread these asides of the President. Thus a M. Abraham Dubois, who was making a dull speech of intolerable length, heard a gentle request from above that he would skip a few pages—the oration was a written one. Still the speech would not come to an end ; so presently there fell another whisper fron M. Dupin : "Come, Abraham' another sacrifice."

It would seem that a tolerable number of Frenchmen are more or less of M. Dupin's opinion, and regard the contests in the Chamber rather in the light of a good joke than otherwise. The *Figaro* has for some time past contained a series of anecdotical letters from Versailles, signed "Baron Grimm," a volume of which has just been republished in Paris. These letters profess to give some account of the parliamentary session, and the promise is to a certain extent realized, but in a fashion astonishing to the English reader, who has possibly often waded through many columns of close print in the morning papers of his own country, after a great debate in the House of Commons, in order that he might arrive at a just conclusion with respect to the arguments used on either side. Baron Grimm never thinks of stating an argument, at least if it has been put forth by Republican speaker ; instead, he furnishes one with not a little information regarding the personal appearance, domestic habits, or past history of the man most talked about for the nonce. Now it is M. de Marcere, of whom we learn that in 1848 he was a fervent Legitimist. He had even been especially commissioned to purchase the white horse upon which Henry V. was to make his triumphal entry into Paris. M. de Marcere had even vowed to take the horse with him to the German frontier and hold the King's stirrup. Now it is M. Janvier de la Motte who comes in for a share of "Baron Grimm's" attention. Here is a story of which Marshal Canrobert is the hero, the Count, in vulgar phrase, playing second fiddle. The Marshal was returning to Paris by the "parliamentary train" (in the proper, not local-English, sense of the words). The Marshal was late and made a rush for the carriages, with the result that he jumped into the one reserved for ladies only. The station-master saw the mistake, but felt reluctant to point it out to so great a man. Still, even the hero of a hundred fights could not be allowed to break through regulations. At this moment M. Janvier de la Motte passed by, and was good-natured enough to take upon himself the task of explaining the situation to the Marshal. "Monsieur le Marechal," he said, with a smile, "I am charged to inform you that you have introduced yourself, in high contempt of laws and ordinances, into a compartment reserved for ladies only." The Marshal rose, and, after profuse apologies, was about to quit the car, but the ladies present entreated him not to leave them. The Marshal insisted, though faintly. The ladies refused to let him go. The Marshal sat down again, exhausting himself in thanks. "And I, mesdames," quote the Bonapartist Count, "will you not allow me to keep the Marshal company? Where there is room for one there is room for two. I am M. Janvier de la Motte." "Oh, no, not you," replied one of the ladies ; "you have too bad a reputation."

In the beginning of August last it was thought that General Chanzy, Governor-General of Algiers, was the only possible successor to the then Minister of War, General de Cissey, whose resignation was daily expected. General Chanzy might then have been seen at Versailles doing the honours of the Senate House to a "bach-aga." If the noble Arab in question read the French papers, he would have gleaned therefrom some interesting particulars touching himself :—Not far from the palace ("Baren Grimm" is responsible for the story) where Governor Chanzy, beneath an Oriental sky, smoked the pipe of contentment, seated on the cushion of rest, there lived the Emir Ali Bey, descendant of the caliphs of Bagdad. He also dwelled in a sumptuous palace of his own, full of gold and precious stones, silks and spices, ivory and porcelain of the Franks. Ali Bey had, moreover, four wives, one from Cadiz, lithe as a gazellie ; one from Morocco, black as ebony ; one from India, yellow as an orange ; and one from China, her complexion of a pale amber tint. To these, however, in an evil day for his peace Ali Bey added a daughter of perfidious Albion. He had offered her his heart and his treasures, and she had said "Yes," but what a life she led him ! In the first place she incited his four other wives to rebel in spirit, and to demand dresses from Worth's, carriages and diamonds. The bach-aga took a hasty resolution, and repaired to the palace of the Governor-General, to whom he unfolded the tale of his wrongs. "And what wouldst thou do, O bach-aga," asked General Chanzy. "Follow the law of the Prophet, O Frank with the intelligent eye." "And what does the law command, O Emir of most excellent brightness ?" "To punish women who rebel against their lords." "How wilt thou punish them ?" "Most gracious Sidi, I will have them sown up in a bag, with a cat and a serpent, and thrown into the sea." "O bach-aga, I have a better plan. To-morrow I depart for the land of the Franks. Thou shalt come with me. When thou art returned, thou wilt find the storms of thy heart and the tempest of thy home equally lulled." The counsel seemed good to Ali Bey, who did not forget to take 300,000 f. with him, and accordingly found Paris a very pleasant place to live in. Certainly this is a curious style of parliamentary reporting. It were only to be desired that all the stories told were equally good-natured. But public men in France, especially when they have once accepted place, seem from time immemorial to have been considered fair targets for everybody's arrow. Chamfort tells us how the best way to overthrow a certain Minister, dishonoured by many infamous practices, was being discussed within his hearing. Some one said, "Could not we induce him to take some reasonable course or do some honest act, and so get rid of him ?" M. de Vergennes, Minister for Foreign Affairs, was said to have made to the English Ambassador certain promises which did not seem greatly to reassure him. To convince him of his good faith, M. de Vergennes added, "Monsieur, you can believe me. I speak not as a Minister, but as a gentleman."

These are very mild samples of the gossip current in regard to most public men in France. "Baron Grimm," indeed, unconsciously sums up the moral of his work in some remarks upon the invalidation of M. Cuneo d'Ornano's return to the Assembly. A Monsieur P. had been his adversary, and Monsieur P.'s name was not slow to turn up in questionable connection with a Mdlle. B. Now the relations of M. P. with Mdlle. B. had really nothing to do with the Cognac election ; but yet they were as scrupulously, or unscrupulously, looked into by journalists on both sides as if they had been material to the solution of the vexed question regarding *scrutin d' arrondissement* or *scrutin de liste*. "Such," says "Baron Grimm," "are the disagreeable facts which result from the public inquiry into the election of M. Cuneo (who, by the way, has since been re-elected). They can scarcely be called grave facts, and do not one whit detract from Monsieur P.'s reputation as a man of honour ; but surely a man must be possessed by the devil who can thus, for the sake of obtaining a public employment, expose himself to the certainty of having the whole world let into every secret of his private life." It is said, with how much truth it would perhaps be a delicate matter to affirm, that a century of democracy in America has made men of weight and social position extremely unwilling to take part in politics at all. There is much fear lest the dishonesty and recklessness of party warfare in France may soon lead to similar results in that country. M. Gambetta and M. Victor Hugo seem on the whole to have the honour of being the most heartily disliked of the eminent men of the day by the chronicler of small scandal. He exults over the fact, if it be a fact, that the former very much wished to be invited to dine with a distinguished personage, "say the King of Spain or the King—of Ireland," as "Baron Grimm," with a mock affectation of reticence, puts it. The distinguished personage, on having the request indirectly preferred to him, replied : "I have already asked a great number of deputies to dinner, and I shall ask them all, but on condition that they come first of all to my official receptions. So long as M. Gambetta does not do me that honour I shall not ask him to my table."

It is but fair to add that the baron seems only to mean the half of what he says, and, indeed, a certain want of sincerity is undoubtedly one of the cardinal faults of French political life. Nor have the gravest of French statesmen resisted the temptation of attempting to shine as wits. And perhaps no country has ever had a more extraordinary succession of wits as rulers. One feels a touch of surprise on learning that even the venerable Turgot could say smart things, or, at all events, had them said for him. For instance—so the story runs—one day, when he was Intendant-General of Finances, a "very seedy-looking" person, with a hat in a pitiable condition, was introduced into the audience-chamber of the Minister. The man had a wonderful project "by which he could give the King a hundred and fifty million francs." "But, my dear sir," interrupted Turgot, "I am sure his Majesty would not have taken it amiss had you subtracted just enough from your magnificent present to buy yourself a hat therewith." And the Minister bowed out the projector. It must also be confessed that if French politicians are not spared by the outside world, neither do they spare one another. Too often one is inclined to ask if there is much difference between the style of debating in 1877 and 1791, in which year Talleyrand made that extraordinarily brutal attack upon Mirabeau. The latter was a candidate for the presidency of the Assembly (to which he was actually elected), and made a fine speech on the qualities of intellect and will which were necessary in one who should worthily fulfil the duties of that position. Talleyrand exclaimed, "M. de Mirabeau has omitted one indispensable qualification for the man who aspires to be President : he must be marked by the small-pox." It would be well if France took to heart the spirit of Mirabeau's noble apology, when a member of the Assembly stooped to reproach him with the irregularities of his private life. "No doubt," he answered, with dignified calmness —"no doubt in the course of a stormy youth, partly by the faults of others, but chiefly by my own, I have committed many wrongs ; and there are few men who have afforded more matter for bad report and more pretexts for slander. But I dare attest to you all that, as a public man, as a political writer or speaker, no one can boast of greater courage, independence, disinterestedness, or of greater uniformity and consistency of principles. Thirty volumes of writings are there to prove my assertion."

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[With Supplement.

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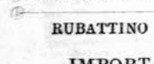

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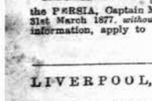
Rubattino S. N. Company.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.

C. W. Pearson, Commander.

TO SAIL 10TH MARCH POSITIVELY.



THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have dispatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian Trade and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the Main Deck and in a Saloon built on Deck.

She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL—Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c, which can be procured on board at Moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

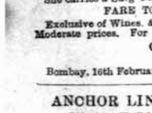
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th February 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE S.S. TRINACRIA will positively sail from BOMBAY on WEDNESDAY, the 21st March, and will be followed by the S.S. EUROPA on WEDNESDAY, the 18th April.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

1st CLASS TO NAPLES .....Rs. 400

2do. TO LIVERPOOL .....Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render every assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th February 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S.S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,

CAPTAIN THOMAS COLLINS.

THIS Steamer will sail again for LIVERPOOL on WEDNESDAY, the 14th March, positively.

A few Berths are at 1 disengaged.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th February 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
— VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Ferrins	8th March.
S. PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	12th do.
— SUMATRA	2489	450	G. Anderson	19th do.
S. MONGOLIA	3383	530	A. Coleman	26th do.
— PERA	2119	450	Geo. Hyde	2nd April.
S. MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	9th do.
— SIAM	3000	500	N. W. Ha elwood	16th do.
S. MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	23rd do.
— NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
S. ASSAM	3035	600	N. Stewart	7th May.
— THIBET	2593	400	G. F. Cates	14th do.
S. SURAT	2141	530	G. C. Burne	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton, calling for the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th February 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 6th March 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KHIVA, (2,6 9 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain G. Lax, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no breaking will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 3rd March 1877.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th February 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports calling at Galle),

	Tons.	H.P.	
BANGALORE	2061	450	Capt G. N. Hector 3rd March at 3 P.M.
TANJORE	2263	450	Capt J. Orman 31st March at 3 P.M.
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	Capt W. Barratt 28th April at 3 P.M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 24 February 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Piano by Broadwood and Sons, garden with rare plants, &c., &c., at Cumballa Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 29th March 1877, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place the whole of the valuable and handsome drawing, dining and bed room furniture, &c., &c., the property of F. W. Stevens, Esq.

Further particulars will be given hereafter.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 2nd March 1877.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WINSOR AND NEWTON'S ARTIST'S MATERIALS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, an invoice of Artist's materials consisting of sets of Old Masters Nile views, Sistine Chapel, Wilkie's Pictures, Continental Scenery, copies Modena, Charles II., Elizabeth Castle, Mount Sinai Sheep, France '870, and Ballad Singer. Assorted Imperial Cragons, Barnards Trees, Fields Chromo, assorted Handbooks, Imperial blocks, royal sketch books, deal desks, table cases, compass pencils, assorted polished, oblong and hexagon ditto, cake slides, flat camel hair, ivory pencil rests, gold saucers, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome French polished richly carved household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, &c.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction in a Tent opposite their rooms, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, &c., the property of G. T. Marston, Esq., proceeded to England, the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner and breakfast and dessert services, best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers, hotwater curry dishes, cruet, pickle, and liqueur stands, tea set, waiters, a set of spoons and forks table and plain cutlery, ivory handled knives, cutlery, &c., handsome seasoned black wood French polished and richly carved household furniture, such as round dining table for 12 and 14 persons, sidebboards, Mallet patterns dining room chairs, screens, teapoys, handsome circular pier, oval, and writing tables, easy and drawing-room chairs conversation and tete-a-tete couches, chiffonier, handsome small table with marble tops, tripod monkey tables, lady's low chairs, hatstands, a large fish pond on stand with golden fish, large Bengal cots, reclining couches, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses with marble tops, clothes and gown presses, bookshelves, large Cambay carpets, towel horses, dispense articles, stationary, &c. &c.

At 1 P.M.

An English-built Landau by E. Kesterton.

1 English built 4-wheeled Perth Dogcart.

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, a handsome English-built 4-wheeled dog-cart, &c., at Upper Colaba.

On THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of Major Stockley, R.A.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have received instructions from Mr. Cleveland, to sell by Public Auction, at his house, Breach Candy, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 7 A.M., a valuable collection of plants.

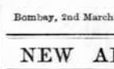
Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view 4 days before the sale, from 6 to 8 A.M. and from 5 to 7 P.M.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd March 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"WILSON" LINE. LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL. TO LEAVE END OF MARCH.



THE S. S. RINALDO, 1,840 Tons, will be despatched as above. She has excellent accommodation in saloon and midships for a limited number of First-Class Passengers.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents'

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st March 1877.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

AGENTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use. Fresh shipment just bottled.

PER DOZEN.....Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co, SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ AND SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle

Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.

Sacch. Chirettine, " 1-8 and " 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO., 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

Price—One Rupee.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, *SURGEON DENTIST*, No. 2, HORNBY ROW, Opposite the New General Post Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

[NO PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT.]

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

SATURDAY, 3RD MARCH.

GREAT SUCCESS!

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA, THE CELEBRATED PIANIST, AND THE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.

On which occasion will be produced, For the First Time in Bombay, CHARLES LECOCQ'S POPULAR COMIC OPERA LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT, IN THREE ACTS.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

ANGE PITOU	Mr. H. Vernon.
BARYATULIGRE	" A. Plumpton.
POMPONNET	" J. Rollings.
LOUCHARD	" J. Martin.
TRENITZ	" G. Cartle.
GUILLAUME	" G. Marshall.
OFFICER	" H. Fendon.
AMARANTHE	Mrs. H. Vernon.
MADLE. LANGE	
CLAIRETIE	Miss Elcia May

MARKET PEOPLE, SOLDIERS, &c.

Between the First and Second Acts

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA will perform

RIGOLETTO.....Liszt.

And between the Second and Third Acts

{ CAPRICE AERIEN .....Wollenhaupt.
{ L'ECLAT, GALOP DE CONCERT ....Ronville.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Stalls	Rs. 3
Gallery	" 2	Pit	" 1

Family Tickets admitting Three to the Dress Circle..Rs. 10

Doors open at 8-30 ; Commence at 9.

Box Office open at SOUNDY and Co., where Plan may be seen and Seats secured.

Notice.—The Tramway Cars will run to and from Byculla on the Nights of Performance.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED has established himself here as an EXCHANGE BROKER.

H. R. COREMACK.

A SCOTCH MAID, who came out to India in service a year-and-a-half ago, is anxious TO RETURN to ENGLAND with a Lady or in charge of a Child or Children.

Apply to

Mrs. MACDONALD, Breach Candy.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. SEVERN, Captain Skinner, arrived from LONDON, are requested to SEND their ILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS at the Sasoon Dock, where the steamer has gone to discharge.

No CLAIMS for Damage or Short Delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents S. S. Severn.

Bombay, 1st March 1877.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the Undersigned did, on the 1st instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay the sum of Rupees 16 9 0, being the 92nd Monthly Instalment of the FIRST FIFTEEN LAC LOAN, with interest, the sum of Rupees 14,699, being the 92nd Monthly Instalment of the VEHAR WATER WORKS DEBT, aggregating Rupees 30,6 9.

J. B. GRANT, Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st March 1877.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the ESTATE of CHARLOTTE ANNE FOWELL, late of No. 42, Queen's Gardens, Lancaster Gate, in the County of Middlesex, who died on or about the twenty-first day of June 1876, having been GRANTED by the High Court of Bombay to ROBERT BAUMBACH, Esquire, of Bombay, Merchant. Notice is hereby given, that all CREDITORS of the said CHARLOTTE ANNE FOWELL are requested to send in their CLAIMS up to her Estate to the said Administrator at the Office of Messrs REMINGTON & Co., Eighth-one Circle, Bombay, before the first day of April 1877, and that the said Administrator will after that date proceed to DISTRIBUTE the ESTATE of the said CHARLOTTE ANNE FOWELL without reference to claims of which he shall not have had notice.—Dated this first day of March 1877.

REMINGTON & Co.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MARCH 1877.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi, B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., Nizam State, and several other lines of Railway.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Scale of Fares for Palanquins.		
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.		

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following :—

Agents.

Bombay.....Thacker, Vining & Co. ; Watson & Co. ; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller ; Refreshment Rooms, Apollo Bunder ; Messrs. Cooper & Co. ; Watson's Esplanade Hotel ; T eachor and Co. ; Badham & Co. ; Asquith & Co. ; Byculla Hotel ; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.

Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.

Bhosawul.....Railway Refreshment Room.

Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.

Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer" Office.

Deolalee.....Cursetji e Dossabhoy.

Jubbulpore.....Keim r and Co.

London.....G. Street 30, Cornhill ; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.

Madras.....Higginbotham & Co., and Railway Station, Raichore.

Ootacamund....."Nellgherry Courier" Office.

Poona.....Treacher & Co. ; Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.

Shahabad.....Refreshment Room,

Secunderabad..Cursetjee and Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a CLERK who understands Book-keeping and other office work Apply in own handwriting by letter to "MARCH," this Office

WANTED an EXCHANGE into the STAFF CORPS by a SUBALTERN. Apply "H. T.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

SUEZ CANAL PIPES—WESTON'S PATENT. Price Re. 1 each. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, corner of Meadow and Forbes Street, Bombay.

TO BE SOLD at BENNETT'S Rooms on SATURDAY, first, a very powerful Bay Waler Charger, perfectly broken, sound, the property of an Officer leaving India.

FOR SALE, BEST OLD MARSALA WINE. Price Rs. 12 per dozen. Terms Cash. Apply to R. LUPI & Co., Hummum Street.

FOR SALE, a set of SECOND-HAND ENGLISH DOUBLE HARNESS, in good order. For Price, &c, apply at this Office.

FOR SALE, a small sample COTTON BALING PRESS, very useful to Merchants sending samples to England, and a small LITHOGRAPIC PRESS. Apply to J. N., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, an English CURRICLE DOG-CART and HARNESS, EXTRA SHAFTS for Single Horses, very light, adapted to country roads. Apply at Dr. BLANC'S, Breach Candy.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

HAVE ON SALE at their several Establishments—

A CHOICE SELECTION OF

TRAVELLING & DRESSING BAGS.

ALSO

A large assortment of

COURIER, HAND & MONEY BAGS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS INVITED TO THE

REGISTERED DRESSING BAG,

Which is so constructed that the fittings can be completely closed in when not required for use, thus adding the convenience of a useful Travelling Bag.

FOR GENTLEMEN.	FOR LADIES.
In Morocco or Russia Leather. From Rs. 100 to Rs. 300.	In Morocco or Russia Leather. From Rs. 115 to Rs. 400.

THE GLADSTONE BAG,

IN PLAIN HIDE or BROWN TAN CANVAS,

is PERHAPS the MOST USEFUL and CONVENIENT TRAVELLING BAG MADE.

Being Collapsible it goes into a small compass when not filled, and is light and strong.

Sizes 16, 20 and 24 inches.

From 22-8 to Rs. 48.

THE CABIN BAG

is strong and compact for the Overland journey, opens in the centre and has a separate Tray for linen.

in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
27	by 15	by 12	and 24	by 15	by 12

From Rs. 36 to Rs. 45.

HAND TRAVELLING BAGS,

OPENING SQUARE at TOP, WELL FINISHED, WITH GOOD SERVICEABLE LOCKS.

In Waterproof Canvas. From Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 25.	In Morocco and Russia. From Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 36.

GENTLEMEN'S COURIER & MONEY BAGS,

WITH THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, IN STRAPS AND LOCKS.

In Tan Canvas. From 7 to Rs. 12.	In Morocco. From Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 10.

LADIES' HAND BAGS,

IN RUSSIA OR MOROCCO LEATHER,

Well finished and lined with SILK or CALF.

From Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 36.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

OVERLAND TRUNKS, BAGS, AND PORTMANTEAUS.

ASQUITH & CO. invite the attention of Homeward-Bound Passengers to their *Large Stock* of the above, all of the Best London Manufacture, Light, Strong, Durable, and moderate in cost.

	Inches.	Prices.
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS—Best Japanned Canvas, with strong Brass Locks. The Corner Cabin Height.....	27 / 30 / 33 / 36	27 0 / 30 0 / 33 0 / 36 0
Extra Quality—Stout dull Canvas, Edges bound with Leather. The strongest and best Trunk made, highly recommended for Cabin use..	30 / 33 / 36	35 0 / 39 0 / 42 0
TRAYS to fit the above.....from	..	3 8
LADIES' OVERLAND TRUNKS—Fitted with Tray, upper Division Compartment, and Moveable Middle Division.....	33 / 36	50 0 / 58 0
"The Railway" Indian Portmanteau Covered with Tan Canvas, very strong and durable, fitted with outside Straps for Coat or Rug, strong Brass Lever Lock. We recommend this article for Continental Travelling or hardwear..	22 / 24 / 26 / 30	28 0 / 31 0 / 34 0 / 41 0
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SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS—Extra Thick Substance made with Turned Edges, Copper riveted. The Corners clamped with Brass, Buckles, and Straps of the best quality, fitted with Patent Locks. The most durable and best finished article manufactured..	30	100 0
CABIN BAGS—Made of Strong Japanned Canvas a most useful article for a Sea Journey, opening full size at Top, fitted with Tray for Linen, &c	...	
THE GLADSTONE BAG—Expanding, made of Black Hide Leather, possessing great capacity, very light and strong fitted with Patent Spring Lock, and outside Straps for Rug or Coat.....	20 / 22 / 24	33 0 / 39 0 / 42 0
THE GLADSTONE BAG—Same make as above. Best Stained Oxhide, fittings of the best description.....	22 / 24	44 0 / 48 0
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THE SANDRINGHAM DRESSING BAG—Fitted with every article necessary for the Traveller. The dressing and writing materials repose separately arranged in a most convenient manner, leaving a large space available for Kit.....		350 0
AIR TIGHT CASES—Suitable for Uniform, made of best Japanned Black Tin. Strong Locks and Handles, most useful for Travellers.....	22 / 24 / 26	24 0 / 28 0 / 30 0
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Our New Illustrated Catalogue containing faithful Illustrations of the above posted on application to any part of the East.

Post or Telegram Orders for Kit for all climates executed at a short notice.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE, 8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S

WORLD RENOWNED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES RECEIVED PER S.S. ZANTE.

PORTABLE CASE HAND MACHINES, very convenient for travelling.

NEW FAMILY MACHINES, by hand and foot both.

MEDIUM MACHINES for Tailors and Outfitters.

HALF and FULL CABINET CASES, richly inlaid.

No. 2 MACHINES, Wheel or Drop Feed. } For Boot and Shoe-making, Tailoring and all Manufacturing purposes.
" " with Roll Presser. }
" " with combination Presser. }
" " "Wax Thread" (for heavy Leather and Waterproof Work.)

PRICE LISTS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY :—6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

CALCUTTA :—2, LAZARUS & Co., DALHOUSIE SQUARE.

Refer *Bombay Gazette* of 3rd November 1876.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS IN ORDINARY TO

H. E. The Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Calcutta, Bombay, & "Allenville," Simla.

SUITES OF BRACELET, BROOCH, AND EARRINGS.

All gold enamelled only, or enamelled and set with stones, Rs. 150 to Rs. 600 with Necklet gold only or enamelled and stones, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 800.

SETS OF BROOCHES AND EARRINGS.

All gold, for daily wear, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, enamelled and set with precious stones, from Rs. 55 to Rs. 650.

NECKLETS AND EARRINGS.

With Lockets and Pendants, all gold, of new designs, from Rs. 90 to Rs. 280, very elegant for evening wear, studded with gems, from Rs. 150 to Rs. 600.

PENDANTS AND EARRINGS.

All gold, in the most fashionable style, from Rs. 65 to Rs. 150. Enamelled, or set with precious stones, Pearls, &c., from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500.

10th February, 1877. RAMPART ROW.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, by the Undersigned, Messrs. G. PRELLER & Co.'s CHOICE CLARETS :—

St. Julien	Qrs.	Rs. 9	per doz.
Lormont	Pts.	" 7	"
Haut Margaux	Pts.	" 7	"
Chateau Belair	P

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THUSDAY EVENING, 1st MARCH.

BUSINESS re-opened here to-day with rather more life than was apparent for some time previous to the holidays. This maybe attributed to the slightly improved character of telegraphic advices from Home. Consols in London yesterday advanced from 96⅛ to 96¼, and French Rentes were maintained at 106¼, quotations only justified by a very hopeful feeling as to the political situation on the Continent. It would be premature yet, or indeed until the Russian Government give forth definite assurances of peace on their part, to assume that all danger of war has passed over; but the fact of the Servians having ratified the terms of peace arranged with the Porte, and the position taken up by the other Powers in respect of the Russian Circular, will be generally interpreted as in favour of an open rupture being avoided for the time being.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market continues dull, but Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was decidedly firmer, the day's sales having reached 15,000 bales. Spot prices as quoted by Reuter show no change, but we hear from private sources that a considerably improved demand was apparent for Surats to arrive at an advance of 1/16 to ⅛d per lb. The American receipts yesterday were well up, but the unfavourable accounts from here, and the improved aspect of affairs on the Continent, might cause this to be lost sight of for the time.

New York telegrams of yesterday's date still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 12⅜ cents, May shipment at 12 11/16 cents per lb. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date show the following comparisons:—

	1877. This week.	Last week.	1876.	1875.
Wednesday's Receipts...	11,000	12,000	8,000	15,000
Five days' do. ...	52,000	60,000	60,000	54,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,546,000	.....	3,462,000	2,957,000

The London General Produce Markets yesterday were unchanged.

The usual weekly biddings for Council Drafts on India took place in London yesterday when the full amount offered, £175,000, was allotted as follows:—£133,000 to Calcutta and £1,000 to Madras, at an average of 1s. 9·64d. and £41,000 to Bombay, at an average of 1s. 9·62d., tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 9⅜ receiving in full, and on Bombay 20 per cent of the amounts applied for. Telegraphic transfers were made to Bombay only at the same rate. As compared with last week these figures show an advance of slightly over ⅛d. per Rupee, and are about that extent higher than was expected here. There are no symptoms yet, however, of a recovery to the level of the rates which Government refused three weeks and a month ago, and unless something of an outside character intervenes the possibility of those rates being again reached seems over for the season.

Bar Silver is quoted by Reuter at 56¼d. per oz., an apparent advance of ⅛d., but from what we can learn the market would be more correctly described as firm at 56d. per oz. In any case it is evident that Silver continues to be, as it has been for some time back, entirely governed by the state of the Indian Exchanges; and with the prospect therefore of the decline in the exchangeable value of the rupee, which is almost a certainty in the monsoon, it would be premature to look upon the depression in Silver as a matter of the past.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day, owing partly to the rates obtained for Council Drafts and in part to a slight increase in the amount of Bills offering, the accumulation of the two holidays has been slightly firmer at an advance of 1-16d. on closing quotations for last mail. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand.....	1s. 9¾d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight ..	1s. 9 15-16d.	"
Credits, 3 " "	1s. 9 15-16d.	"
Documents 3 " "	1s. 9 15-16d to 1s. 10d.	"

On Calcutta telegraphic demand has been done at ¼ per cent. premium. For 60 days' sight the nominal quotation is still 1 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, if anything, is a shade firmer. Business has been done in small amounts at Rs. 98¾ for Fours, Rs. 98¼ for Fours-and-a-half, and Rs. 101½ to ¾ for Five-and-a half, but there are no buyers of any extent within ¼ to ¾ of these figures.

The **SHARE MARKET** is still closed for the Holi. The **COTTON MARKET** has been active to day and a large business has been done chiefly in Omrawuttee for forward delivery. Prices are Re. 1 per candy higher, and sellers are very firm at the advance. Rain has again fallen in Berars, and owing to that and the holidays combined, there have been almost no arrivals in Khamgaum and Omrawuttee for some days past, so that we may look for very light receipts here during the coming week although for the current week they look like being comparatively large, 41,468 bales being reported for the past six days. To day's quotations are:—

Best Ginned Broach ready.....	Rs. 206	per candy f.p.	
" Akote " ..... "	198	"	
Good Omra. " ..... "	196	"	
F. G. F. " ..... "	193	"	
G. F. " ..... "	190	"	
Good Dholleras April ..... "	198	"	
F. G. F. " ..... "	193	"	
G. F. " ..... "	190	"	

FREIGHTS by steamer have been fairly active, but two additional steamers having been placed on the Liverpool berth during the holidays, rates, if anything, are slightly easier, the quotation for ready shipment being now £2-2-6 to £2-5 per ton. By sail we quote £2-1-3 to £2-2-6 but the enquiry is not active, the large amount of available tonnage rendering shippers indifferent to engaging ahead of actual requirements.

PIECE GOODS are still at a standstill owing to the holidays.

COALS are somewhat firmer, one of the Railway Companies having, it is reported, bought at Home several cargoes now on the way to this port.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 24th February, 1877.

	Open, 444 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching		42,268	0	0
Merchandize		1,03,748	0	0
Others Receipts		250	0	0
Telegraph.....		568	0	0
	Total Rs.....	1,56,514	0	0
	Corresponding week in February 1876. Open 439½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching		49,250	0	0
Merchandize		92,813	0	0
Other Receipts		465	0	0
Telegraph,....		624	0	0
	Total Rs.....	1,43,152	0	0
	Increase Rs.	11,362	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. **BURMAH**, 675 tons, Captain J. Smith, sailed yesterday for Veraval and Pore Bunder, with His Highness the Nawab Mohobut Khanjee and followers.

THE SHIP **SHRINGAFATAM**, 1,128 tons, Captain Thomas Carey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle (October 23rd), with a cargo of 1,765 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE s. s. **RENOWN**, 736 tons, Captain W. Smith, arrived in harbour on the 28th ultimo. from Newcastle (January 18th), via Gibraltar, Port Said, Suez, and the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,100 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE s. s. **LADY LYCETT**, 1,198 tons, Captain G. L. Kratt, arrived in harbour on the 28th ultimo. from Cardiff (January 18th), via Port Said and the Suez Canal with a cargo of 1,995 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

THE s. s. **CARADOC**, 861 tons, Captain A. Young, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shields (January 20th), via Lisbon, Port Said and Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,276 tons coals, and 195 cwts. coke. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.

THE BARQUE **VIOLA**, 595 tons, Captain W. J. L. Roe, arrived in harbour yest rday from Shields (September 27th), with a cargo of 851 tons coals. She spoke the ship Mahableshwur, from Newcastle bound to Bombay. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. s.s. **AKOLA**, 319 tons, Captain T. M. Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Williams, Serst James, Mr. B. Stone, and one hundred and eight deck passengers.

THE SHIP **DUNNOTTAR CASTLE**, 1,702 tons, Captain Robert Kidd, arrived in harbour on the 28th ultimo, from Liverpool, via Port Said, on the 3rd inst., with a cargo of 2,286 tons coals. She spoke the ship Mahableshwur, from Newcastle bound to Bombay. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch, Beyts and Co.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. **MONGOLIA**, 1,585 tons, Captain A. Coleman, which arrived in harbour on the 28th ultimo from Southampton via the Suez Canal, brought the English mails, and the following cargo:—S boxes specie, 8 boxes gold, 116 boxes silver, 52 boxes silver coins, 922 casks spelter, 30 bottles quicksilver, 1,543 packages piece goods, 235 bales twist, 6 cases boots, 100 cases brandy, 400 cases copper, 180 cases brass, 46 packages oil, 108 packages paints and colour, 225 packages tea, 235 cases provisions, 20 cases mineral water, 60 cases clocks, 500 packages steel iron, 854 kegs nails, 153 packages wine, and spirit, 53 cases oilmanstore, 28 cases beads, 80 cases tin plates, 108 cases needles, 122 packages gum, 162 bags jowar, 12 cases saffron, 600 bags pumice, and many other packages merchandise.

THE s. s. **SEVERN**, 824 tons, Captain J Skinner, which arrived in harbour on the 27th ultimo from London (January 11th), via Malta, Port Said and the Suez Canal, brought Mr. T. L. Bateman as a passenger, and the following cargo:—750 bundles and 27 656 bars iron, 652 bundles steel iron, 43 cases slate pencil, 140 cases soap, 372 packages oilmanstores, 711 packages wine and spirit, 117 cases watches, 443 casks beer, 200 casks porter, 248 packages piece goods, 152 kegs nails, 125 cases provisions, 94 packages glass, 25 bales twist, 250 cases candles, 76 packs es glassware, 35 cases clocks, 35 cases tin plates, 300 barrels cement, 50 cases metals, 20 kegs shot, 20 cases acid, 6 cases books, 131 cases hardware, 8 2/5 casks spelter, and many other packages merchandise. The vessel if consigned to Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
28	Cristoforo Colombo (I. M. of W.)	Canevaro	... Gulf.
	Lady Lycett (s)	Kratt	Cardiff, Jan 18.
	Renown (s)	Smith	Newcastle Jan 19.
	Dunnottar Castle	Kidd	Liverpool, Nov 3.
Mar. 1	Caradock (s)	Young	Shields, Jan 20.
	Viola	Roe	Shields, Sep. 27.
	Seringapatam	Carrey	Newcastle, Oct. 23.
	Akola (s	William	Kurrachee, Feb 26.
	Centennial	Bearse	Calcutta, Jan 5.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
1	I. G. S. Dalhousie	Morland	Aden.
	Australia (s)	Bozzoni	Genoa &c.
	Burmah (s)	Smith	Pore Bunder.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.		
25	Emblehope (s)	Stephenson ... Cardiff, Jan 18.
	Britannia	Hamilton ... Liverpool, Nov 4.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.			
25	Kin Shan (s)	.....	.....
	Madura (s)	.....	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.		
27	Poona (s)	..... Southampton.
	Antiope	..... Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.		
26	Inverallen	..... N. Port.
	Duncan (s)	..... Southampton.
	Canara (s)	..... Bombay.
27	Araby Maid	..... Rangoon.

STEAMER REPORTS.

The B I Steamer Agra, sailed to-day. Lisbon, 24th Feb 1877.

The B I Steamer Patna, sailed to-day. Lisbon, 25th Feb 1877.

DAILY IMPORTS,—MARCH 1.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Streathleven s—31 packages porter, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Branksome Hall s—12 cases portwine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM LONDON.

Nizam s—5 cases gin, C Bounevialle and Co.
Ægean s—2 cases brandy, J Nesberg.
Mennock—39 casks sulphuric acid, Curramboy Jullabhoy.
Pekin s—4,725 bundles hoop iron, J M Modlia; 50 cases boots and shoes, Hugh D Fisher; 1 hogshead sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Sicily s—25 cases gingerwine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM BARCELONA.

Australia s—100 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co; 250 cases do., claret, and 116 cases cognac, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.
Sumatra s—52 cases brandy, C Bounevialle and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

County of Caithness—160 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 300 bales cotton, Georgi, Lockhart and Co.
A pelles—237 cwts myrabollams, Dyal Dharsee; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 50 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell and Co.
South Tyne s—50 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagsee and Co; 25 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 48 bales cotton Mowladina Moosman; 150 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 900 bales cotton, A B Jaseheck and Co; 50 bales wool, Premjee Peraz; 50 bales wool Heeranund Khelidass; 125 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.
Sicily s—650 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 28 bales cotton, Halli Brothers; 275 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 101 bales cotton, Woodranda Khelsee; 150 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Mackjee and Co; 50 bales cotton, H Cassen and Co.
Streathleven s—31 cwts myrabollams, Manjee Heerjee; 50 bales cotton, Steam Hobart and Co; 23 bales cotton, Jairam Heerjee; 50 bales cotton, Heerjee Negsee and Co; 203 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co; 31 bales dirty cotton, Goculdass Vundrawandass; 45 bales wool, Virajee Warajee; 130 bales cotton, W and Graham and Co; 125 cwts coir yarn, Chapsee Coorpal.
Berwick s—10 bales hides, Mohomedbhoy Abdoola and Co; 83 cwts D horns, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy; 5 pots sandalwood oil, Kessowjee Jadowjee.
Pekin s—4 cases olibanum, Meetha Munjee; 19 cwts B horns, and 10 bales hides, Allarakha Sujun; 13 bales hides, Hajee Mohomed Hajee Esmail; 11 bales hides, Mohomed Courjee; 99 cwts cajeputoil, Jetha Pursotum; 225 cwts myrabollams, Joorub Lutiff.

FOR HAVRE.

Autocrat—250 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co; 650 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 2,133 packets linseed and 250 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.
Prince Regent—50 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Venetia s—600 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co; 700 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Venetia s—200 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 300 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—6 cases fishmaws, and 10 cases sharkfins, Joomabhoy Latjee; 37 cases sharkfins, Suchoobhoy Khaki; 40 cases sharkfins, and 1 cwt G horns, Jairabhoy Peerbhoy; 15 bales twist, Goolamhoosein Janmahomed; 15 bales twist, Hormusjee Manockjee; 100 bales cotton, Ebram Noordi, and Co; 75 bales cotton, Godabhoy Chatoo; 50 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 3 cases sharkfins and 2 cases fishmawst Meerallybhoy Dama.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khiva s—6½ chests opium, Shereram Sewduthroy,

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 28th February 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected	29 deg. Fah ..... 29'947
Temperature of the Air.....	77·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	71·7
Dew Point	69·4
Relative humidity of Air	778
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	7·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	80·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)..	71·4
General Direction of wind.....	NNE, N, NE, NW, WNW, NW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	201.

HIGH COURT.—2ND MARCH.

(Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

586-74—Hearn and Cleveland—The G I P Railway Co vs H H Nawab Sha Jehan Begum of Bhopal—Jefferson and Payne —Part heard

In the matter of the Petition of Vullubhoy Gopaldass and others, Insolvents. In person—Vullubhoy Gopaldass and others vs. Messrs Knoop and Co and others.

1109-68—J C Cama—Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and others vs Goolbai—Ardesir and Hormusjee.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

422-76—M H Khan—Hajee Adam Hajee Esmail vs Gooba Amoolsa and others—Rivington, Hore and Langley.—Part heard

423-76—M H Khan—Meeman Hajee Adam Hajee Esmail vs Boodra Natha and others—Janardhan and Chandhibhoy. Test-mentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

FOR JUDGMENT.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of Bomonjee Burjorjee, deceased—Ardeser and Hormusjee—Manekshaw applicant vs Hormusjee Bomonjee Shroff—Janardhan and Gandhibhoy—Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

84-76—Shamrao P—Hurrishunker Balkrushna and another vs Crustomjee Bagheenath and others—Crawford and Borry and Jefferson and Payne.

269-76—In person—Dhobai and Rattonbai vs Cursetjee Hormusjee B. and others—Prescot and Winter.

487-76—Mr Chalk—Morarjee Goberdhan and others vs Jeitha Premchand and another—Ballantine and Thompson.

496-76—In person—Cannoo Emajee Nakwa and others vs Khoja Datoobhoy Ebraim—Khunderao M rojee.

474-76—Mr Skipsey—Goolabdass Motiram and others vs Bai Jeevibai and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

256-76—Mr J Macfarlane—Manocklall Atmaram vs Dwarkadass Dayabhoy—Pestonjee K and Tyabjee and Sayani.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

In person—Amisa Bebee vs Essoob Mohideen.

LONG CAUSES.

679-76—Jefferson and Payne—William A Hurst vs D Okeefe—Prescot and Winter.

For further direction and cost.

485-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Ballaji Raghoonath vs Mariam Begum, &c.—Prescot and Winter.

8-76—In person—Hormusjee Bomonjee vs Manockjee Sorabjee.

671-72—Mr Fletcher—Dossabhoy Hormusjee vs Jamsetjee Peroushaw, &c.—J. Macfarlane.

375-74—J Macfarlan—Hajee Sallay Mahomed Hajee, &c vs Trikumjee Lakhmichund.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 28.

Chermside, Col, Bombay R A, on duty, from England.
Trotter, Capt, Bengal Dy Asst Qr Mr Genl, on duty, from England.
Maled, Lieut, Bengal 5th Fusiliers, on duty, from England.
Nelson, Capt, Bombay R A, on duty from Trichinopoly.
Sewell Capt, Madras Hrd Cont, on leave, from Hyderabad.
Fisher, Col, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Campbell, Capt, Bombay R E, on duty.

MARCH 1.

Naill, Capt, Bengal C I Horse, on duty.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 1.

Penny, Major, Madras R A, on leave, to England.
Faunce, Major, Madras Brigade Major, to join, to Kamptee.
Pollock, Capt, Madras R A, on sick leave, to England.
Nelson, Capt, Bombay R A, on duty, to Ahmedabad, en route to Deesa.
Wilson, Major, Bengal Rifle Brigade, to join, to Peshawur.
Dashwood, Major, Bengal Rifle Brigade, to join, to Peshawur.
Delabherais, Lieut, Bengal 4th Hussars, to join, to Rawul Pindee.
Lloyd, Lieut, Bengal 5th Light Infantry, to join, to Peshawur.
Johnson, Major, Madras 4th Cavalry H C, on Medl Cert England

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, March 1.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lt F R Ditmas, B I S C, is all wed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Maj R T Hare, B I S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Col G Arbuthn t, C B, A. Dep Adjt Genl, B A in India, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Lt-Col W H White, Mad S C, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1854, with the necessary subs diary leave.

G G O No 134, dated 20th Feb 1877, is cancelled.

Surgn W R Gordon, M B Indian Me l Establishment, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

Surgn Genl W Thom, F R C S, Indian Medl Depit, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on medical certificate, under the provisions of G G O No 554 of 1876.

The undermentioned Officer, having completed twenty years' service, to be Lt Col from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:—

Staff Corps—Maj Philip Harrison LeGeyt, 20th Feb 1877.

Bush Conde R Power, of the Ordnance Dept, is allow d furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

Surgn Maj C G Wiese, M D, Bombay Medl Estab, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £559 per annum from the 10th March 1877.

Lt Col C W Bruere, C, 2nd in Comd, 9th Regt N I, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and 205 days from date of departure after the 20th April next, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

Sub-Conductor G Young, of the Ordnance Dept, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

The services of Lt Col Reid, R A, have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Inspr Genl of Ordnance.

Lt Col T Bell, S C, 2nd in Comd, 20th Regt N I, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, from date of departure in March next, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

Maj A A Johnson, Mad S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, with necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lt H A Vincent, Bombay S C, Sqdn Officer, 1st Regt Central India Horse.

Capt C A Bayley, B I S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

With reference to G G O No 24, of the 10th Jany last, Capt and Bt-Maj G F Beville, S C, returned to duty on the 19th Feb 1877.

In future an apothecary will be allowed on H E the Govr's Establishment, instead of an Asst Apothecary, as laid down in G G O No 366 of 1874.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made, with effect from the 20th Feb 1877, to fill existing vacancies.

Mr John Jones, second class Naval Trained Engr, to be First class Naval Trained Engr.

Mr John Fitzhugh Jas John Money, third class Naval Trained Engr, to be second class Naval Trained Engr.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr L Fletcher, Registrar of the Diocese, is granted leave for nine months from the 12th March next, and Mr F Y Smith is appointed to act for him during his absence.

License to solemnize marriages under the provisions of Act XV of 1872, is hereby given to the Rev Isaac Francis Row, Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt W A Salmon, Fourth Asst Political Agent, Kattywar, to be substantive from 1st inst. First Asst Political Agent; Lt J M Hunter, Actg Third Asst, to be substantive pro tem. Second Asst; and Capt R V Stace, Actg Fourth Asst, to be substantive pro tem. Third Asst, until further orders, with effect from the date of Maj Watson vacating the Office of First Asst Political Agent.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Govind Jagannath, second class, second grade, Subordinate Judge at Jalgaon, in the Khandesh Dist, to be temporarily substantive from 1st inst, second class, second grade, Subordinate Judge at Poona, in the same Dist.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Mr G T Gleadow, Dist Supt of Police, Poona, on privilege leave, or until further orders:—

Maj H S Dani ll to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Poona Dist; Mr C P Coles to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Ahmednagar Dist. Mr J H Dickinson to act as First Asst Dist Supt of Police in the Khandesh Dist.

Mr Michael Kennedy to act as Second Asst Dist Supt of Police in the Khandesh Dist.

Messrs G Dr itt and W H Crowe respectively delivered over and received charge of the Offices of Senior Asst Judge and Sessions Judge at Sholapur on the 21st inst before office hours.

Rao Bahadur Gungrao Hari delivered over charge of the Office of Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmedabad and Nariad on the 24th inst, after office hours.

Mr G T Gleadow, Dist Supt of Police, Poona, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

Mr G Druitt received charge of the Offices of Asst Judge and Sessions Judge at Poona and Asst Agent for Sardars in the Deccan on the 24th inst, before office hours.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Salt Dept, to have effect during the absence of Mr A D Carey, or until further orders:—

Mr A G Maury to act as first class Asst Collr of Salt Revenue; Mr T M Cotgrave to act as second class Asst Collr of Salt Revenue; Mr G B Spring to act as third class Asst Collr of Salt Revenue; Mr R Th m to act as fourth class Asst Collr of Salt Revenue; and Mr M Leckie to act as Probationary Asst Collr of Salt Revenue.

Mr G W Elliot, Actg Collr and Mag of the Dist of Kolaba, having furnished the requisite medical certificate, has been all wed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr Moro Chintamon Joshi acted as Depy Collr in charge Nizar Accounts, Kurrachee, from the 14th to the 27th Jan 1877.

Mr H F Harrison, Head Accountant to the Collr of Shikarpur, has been appointed to act as Depy Collr in charge Nizar Accounts, Kurrachee, from the date on which he assumes charge of the duties, vice Mr Pandurang Daji Adhikari, or until further orders.

Mr James MacNabb Campbell is appointed to act as a Member of the Central Committee for Vernacular Examination during the absence of Mr W Loudon on leave.

Mr J C Fleming, Asst Collr of Kaladgi, is allowed subsidiary leave of absence not exceeding thirty days from the morning of the 4th April next, to enable him to proceed to Bombay to pass the Higher Standard.

Mr G Norman, Actg Collr of Poona, held the substantive appointment of Revenue and Police Comsr, S D pro tem from the 5th to the 27th inst, both days inclusive.

Mr W J C Dunbar Asst Comsr of Forests, resumed charge of his duties on the 27th inst, in the forenoon.

Mr R G Wallace has been confirmed in the appointment of Supdt of the Timber Depot at Kerwar from the 28th June 1876.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Subsidiary leave for one month is granted to Surgn W R Gordon, Depy Sanitary Comr, Konkan Registration Dist, from the 1st inst.

Lt C Young, R E, passed an examination in Hindustani according to the Higher Standard on the 13th inst.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Parvatishanker M Davé resumed charge of his duties as Head Master of the High School, Broach, on the 5th inst, before office hours.

NOTIFICATION BY THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

Mr J H Dunsterville, Asst Supt, Revenue Survey, Southern Mahratta Country, gave over charge of his duties in the Survey Dept on the 31st Jan 1877, after office hours, in order to proceed to Kaladgi and join the Office to which he is transferred under Govt Resolution No 4·3, of 23rd Jan 1877, Revenue Dept.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONER.

Azam Pahlisan Amarsing, Chief Constable, Tanna, is appointed Probationary Inspr of Police, Panch Mahals, but to do duty in Khandesh.

Khan Saheb Jehangirsha Ardeshir, third grade Inspr of Police Khandesh, to do duty in the Panch Mahals until further orders.

Rao Saheb Kasinath Mahadev Thate, 1st grade Mamlatdar of Nasik is transferred to Yeola in the same Dist.

Mr C E G Crawford, Railway and Cant Mag Camp Declali, delivered over charge of his offices to Mr J A Baines in the afternoon of the 30 ultimo.

Mr J A Baines delivered over and Mr H F Aston received charge of the offices of Railway and Cant Mag, Camp Deolali, in the forenoon of the 17th inst.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Punjab Government Gazette, February 22.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr A W Steadon, Asst Comsr, reported his arrival at Bombay on the 11th Feb 1877 on return from the furlough granted to him in "Punjab Government Gazette," Notification No 14, dated 4th Jan 1875.

The Rev Kilbee Stuart Chaplain of Ferozbad, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab by the Govt of India, in the Home Dept, is appointed Chaplain of Delhi, with effect from the 1st Feb 1877 or such subsequent date as he assumed charge of his duties, vice the Rev A Horsburgh.

Capt G E Macpherson was on the termination of the special duty on which he was deputed to Delhi, posted to the Ludhiana district as Asst Comsr, and joined that district on the forenoon of the 20th inst.

Mr H B Beckett, Asst Comsr, Bannu, has obtained two years' furlough under Sec 12 of the Civil Leave Code, together with the special privilege of leave on full pay for one year, under the same Code, with effect from the 1st March 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Maj M Rawsay Asst Mag, Mean Meer reported his arrival at Bombay on the 9th Feb 1877, on return from the furlough granted to him in G G O No 919 of 1875.

Maj J W H Johnstone, Depy Comsr, on return from furlough resumed charge of the Bannu district from Mr H B Beckett, Offg Depy Comsr, on the forenoon of the 15th Feb 1877.

Mr H B Beckett, Asst Comsr, will remain attached to the Bannu district until further orders.

The Rev F W Holberds, Chaplain of the Allahabad Cantonments, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab by the Govt of the N W P, is appointed Chaplain of Lahore, with effect from the 18th Jan 1877, or such subsequent date as he assumed charge of his duties.

The Rev W H Tribe, late Offg Chaplain of the Allahabad Cantonments, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab by the Govt of the N W P, is appointed Chaplain of Lahore, with effect from the 1st Feb 1877.

The Rev R Maclay, Chaplain of Mundabad, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab by the Govt of the N W P, is appointed Chaplain of Meean Meer, with effect from the 1st March 1877, or such subsequent date as he may assume charge of his duties.

The Rev H Murry, Chaplain of Murdabad, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab by the Govt of the N W P, is appointed Chaplain of Sabathu, with effect from the 1st March 1877, or such subsequent date as he may assume charge of his duties.

Lt-Col A H Ramfield, Depy Insp-Genl of Police, Lahore Circle, having furnished the requisite medical certificate, has been all wed privilege leave of absence for three months from the forenoon of the 19th Feb, the latter officer reverts to his substantive position as Dist Supdt of Police, Lahore.

Mr R S Pearson, Dist Supdt of Police, is transferred from the Lahore to the Hoshiarpur Dist.

Mr R S Bruere, Dist Supdt of Police, Hoshiarpur, has obtained three months' privilege leave with effect from the 1st April, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr D H Hunter is appointed to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police Rawulpindi, vice Mr Bruere, absent on leave or until further orders.

CENTRAL PROVINCES' ORDERS.

(Central Provinces' Gazette, February 24.)

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Col C B Lucie Smith, Depy Comsr, on return from special duty in connexion with the Delhi Assemblage, was transferred to the Nerbudda Division, where he was appointed to officiate as Comsr by Notification No 133 dated 17th ultimo.

2nd Class Hospital Asst Baldeo Ram Singh, in charge of the Bhandara Main Dispensary, is directed to take medical charge of the station of Bhandara from Surgn Maj J Brake, as a temporary measure.

Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Surgn B Evers, Civil Surgn of Seoni, under orders for Bhandara, from the 1st March next, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Col A B Cumberlege, Comsr, Chhattisgarh Division, availed himself of the subsidiary leave granted to him by Notification No 147, dated the 2nd inst, on the 19th idem, after noon, making over charge of his office to Col J Ashburner, Offg Comsr.

Mr S H Hennessy, Asst Comsr, reported his departure on furlough granted to him by Notification No 11, dated 15th inst, per steamship India, which sailed from Bombay on the 14th idem.

Mr W A Nedham, Asst Comsr, Hoshangabad, availed himself of the subsidiary leave granted to him by Notification No 426, dated 10th inst, on the 15th idem.

Lt-Col H F Newmarch, Depy Comsr, reported his arrival at Bombay, from furlough to Europe, on the 14th inst.

Mr Laurie is posted to the Wardha district, and the usual subsidiary leave is granted to him to join his appointment.

The six months' furlough to Europe granted to Mr T Drysdale, Offg Asst Comsr, by Notification No 1078, dated 26th May last is extended to the 20th idem, from which subsidiary leave is granted to him from the 31st idem, to enable him to rejoin his appointment at Saugor.

Mr T Drysdale, Offg Asst Comsr, reported his arrival at Saugor and assumed charge of his duties on the 8th inst, before noon.

Mr F C Berry, B A, C S, Asst Comsr, Sambalpur, is appointed to be Supdt of the Jail of that district in addition to his other duties.

Mr W A Nedham, Asst Comsr, reported his departure on furlough to Europe granted to him by Notification No 18, dated 12th ultimo, per steamship Tehran, which sailed from Bombay on the 19th inst.

Subsidiary leave for one month is granted to Capt M M Bowie, Depy Comsr, Balaghat, from the date he may be relieved, preparatory to his proceeding to Bombay and obtaining final leave to Europe on medical certificate.

Surgn D F Bateman received charge of the Civil medical duties of the Saugor Dist, from Surgn M D O'Connell, M D, on the 13th inst afternoon.

Surgn Maj J Barter Civil Surgn, received charge of the Civil medical duties of the Seoni Dist, from Surgn B Evers, Offg Civil Surgn, on the 19th inst, before noon.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PANNE-WALLAH.—The subject of your letter has been anticipated, as you will see in to-day's issue.

"CIVILIAN."—The gentleman you refer to has held the offices mentioned since September 1876. He has just been gazetted to the Financial Department of the Government of India. Your reference to him is, therefore, a little out of date.

PETER.—The use of the relative pronoun, in the words you quote "Our Father *which* art in heaven," is not correct now, but was formerly. "Which" was formerly applied to persons but is so no now. You will find a great deal of valuable information about the changes that so many English words have undergone in meaning, use and spelling in the course of the last two centuries if you read a little book called "English, past and present: Lectures by R. C. Trench, D. D, Archbishop of Dublin."

PO

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PEACE BETWEEN TURKEY AND SERVIA.

BELGRADE, 28TH FEB.

At the sitting of the Servian Skoupchtina to-day the terms of peace as arranged with the Ottoman Porte were sanctioned.

THE POWERS AND THE RUSSIAN CIRCULAR.

LONDON, 28TH FEB.

The reason assigned for the delay in replying to Prince Gortschakoff's Circular to the Powers represented at the Conference is, that they are unwilling to agree to a joint action or to countenance the isolated action of Russia in the Eastern Question.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.

LONDON, 28TH FEB.

Sir Richard Temple has been gazetted Governor of Bombay.

MR. W. STOKES.

Mr. Whitley Stokes has been gazetted a Member of the His Excellency the Governor General's Council.

LONDON, 28TH FEB., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	5 5/16d.
The Manchester Market has been dull.	
3 per cent. Consols for account	96⅞
5 per cent. French Rents 1872	106¼
Bar Silver	56½

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Market quiet.

Bank Bills, on demand	Is. 9¼d.	per Rupee.
Do 6 months' sight.	Is. 9 15-16d.	"
Credits, 3 "	Is. 9 15-16d.	"
Documents, 3 "	Is. 9 15 16d. to Is. 10d.	"
Sovereigns	Rs. 11-6 each.	

LINE REPORTS.—1ST MARCH.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line right to London.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 1ST MARCH, 7-40 A. M.

Mail steamer Lombardy, from China, arrived.

THE Government of Bombay has appointed Mr. J. M. Maclean Chairman of the Town Council of the Bombay Municipality in succession to the late Captain Henry.

THE Indian Government steamer Dalhousie, 1,060 tons, Captain H. Morland, sailed yesterday for Aden.

THE Italian man-of-war Christoforo Colombo, Commander Count Canevaro, arrived in harbour on the 28th ultimo from the Persian Gulf via Muscat.

FIVE new engines for the Madras Railway have reached Raichore, and the carrying power of the line will soon be appreciably increased.

SIRDARS IMAM BUKSH KHAN MAZARI and Jamal Khan Loghari, Sirdars of the Dera Ghazi Khan district, have received from the Viceroy the title of Nawab as a personal distinction.

THE *Athenæum* :—"Miss Harriet Martineau's Autobiography will be published on the 1st of March. It is said it will contain a good deal of piquant matter, which will give rise to controversy."

THE quantity of cotton shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports during the month of January 1877 amounted to 43,173½ bales, weighing 1 68 91,392 lbs. or 21,545 1-7, candies, valued at Rs. 41,87,675.

THE *Cologne Gazette* is informed from Paris that M. Rouher, by his journey to Rome, succeeded in effecting a perfect reconciliation between Prince Louis Napoleon and Prince Napoleon on one side, and Prince Napoleon and his wife the Princess Clothilde on the other side.

DR. COPLESTONE, Bishop of Colombo, arrived at Madras by the P. and O. Company's steamer on Tuesday morning. As soon as the vessel was sighted, Archdeacon Drury proceeded on board and brought His Lordship ashore, and then drove off to Bishop Gell's residence.

THE *Madras Times*, which seems somehow "to know all about it," now says that the Bishop of Bombay has withdrawn his objections to taking part in the consecration of the missionary bishops, and that the ceremony will take place at Calcutta on the 11th instant as previously arranged.

THE quantity of wheat shipped from the ports in Sind, in the Bombay Presidency, to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports during the month of January 1877 amounted to 53,302 bags, weighing 59,515 cwts., valued at Rs. 3,71,496. Of this quantity 35,400 bags were shipped to Liverpool, and 14,000 to Calais and Antwerp.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR EDWIN B. JOHNSON, K.C.B., Royal Artillery, was to leave England on Thursday, Feb. 8 for India, *en route* to take up duty as Military Member of the Council of the Governor-General, his brother, Colonel C. C. Johnson, Bengal Staff Corps, leaving at the same time, to resume duty as Deputy Quarter-master General of the Indian Army, from European furlough.

MR. F. T. ATKINS, of Allahabad, intends publishing an annual report of all accidents on Indian railways, and offers a reward of fifty rupees to the person who furnishes him with the greatest number of correct accounts of such accidents during the current year. Our contemporary of the *Indian Railway Service Gazette* promises to add twenty five rupees to this sum.

A MADRAS paper announces that Mr. Loch, the President of the Madras Municipality, has been advised by his medical advisers, not to return to India, and he has consequently resigned the appointment he holds in Madras. The public will be glad to hear, adds the *Athenæum*, that Mr. Burrows is likely to be confirmed in the post, in which he has worked so hard and to which he does so much credit.

BY the retirement, gazetted on Jan. 30, of Colonel Manningham Buller, Lieutenant-Colonel H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught falls into command of the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, to which he was gazetted in September last. Regimental promotion will not be interfered with, as Lieutenant Stephens is to be gazetted Lieutenant-Colonel in succession to Colonel Buller, and will be appointed to the 1st Battalion.

LIEUTENANT H. PILKINGTON, Royal Engineers, who has lately obtained the final certificate at the Staff College, has left England for India without waiting to undergo the term of attachment prescribed by Staff College Regulations, in order to join the Staff of Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Staveley, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army. Lieutenant Pilkington was on Sir Charles Staveley's Staff at Devonport previous to entering the Staff College.

WE understand (the *Daily News* says) that, in consequence of serious complaints which have been made as to the condition and treatment of the coolie labourers who have been imported from India into the colony of Réunion, the French Government have consented to the appointment of a joint-commission of inquiry. England will be represented by a single commissioner, who, it is believed, will be a gentleman possessing large Indian experience as well as sufficient acquaintance with the French language.

THE Madras Government are offering a still further inducement to dealers in grain by proposing that the South India and Madras Railway should charge Negapatam merchants offering their grain for carriage by Railway to Bangalore and adjacent stations the rate for grain despatched from Madras, the Government to make good this difference themselves, so that the grain from Negapatam would cost no more than if landed at Madras. The difference which Government will have to pay would be about two annas per maund.

WE learn from excellent authority the following startling information about Dr. Russell's *Tour of the Prince of Wales in India*. The entire work has been in type some time, but the publishers now say they expect it will have to be entirely re-written and re-set. The fact is that Dr. Russell can write slashing articles, but is incompetent to produce a systematic and consecutive work. The Prince has read the proofs, and, we believe, has put his veto upon the publication of the work. The publication is consequently postponed *sine die*.

WHEN the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis goes home we hear it rumoured, says the *Madras Athenæum*, that Mr. Thornhill will be his successor in Council. The Hon'ble Mr. Huddlestore, the indefatigable and hard-working Chief Secretary, it is said, prefers to await Sir W. Robinson's retirement. Mr. Thornhill is the latest of the scanty batch of C.S.I.s of which the Madras Civil Service can boast. Mr. Ellis leaves Madras for England in time to catch the steamer that leaves Bombay on the 12th March. The Hon'ble Mr. Dalyell goes home by the same opportunity.

THE *Englishman* says :—"We congratulate Major Playfair on having at length received some measure of justice for the injuries that have been inflicted upon him, and it is also satisfactory to see that Lord Lytton will not allow an officer, who has suffered unjustly from the prejudices of his immediate superior, to remain under the cloud which even unjust punishment is sure to spread over the sufferer. All those who may feel aggrieved and be able to prove themselves innocent, will now have the satisfaction of feeling that they can appeal to the fountain head of justice in this country pith confidence."

A DEPUTATION of the Planters' Association of Ceylon waited on the Governor of Ceylon on the 20th of February to request His Excellency to provide work for the large number of coolies who might be expected to be paid off shortly, according to the usual custom at this time of the year. The present state of the crops in Ceylon causes a good deal of alarm and anxiety. The Governor said that there were many works which might be undertaken, but he particularly mentioned the Matale Railway, a project some time under discussion, and sanction for which the Governor said, he would apply for from the Secretary of State.

THE following notices were given on the first day of the Session :—

Sir George Campbell will ask whether it is true that a fugitive slave who sought refuge in one of her Majesty's ships at Jeddah was handed over by the commanding officer to the British consul, and by the consul given back to slavery; and, if so, whether these acts are in accordance with the instructions of Her Majesty's Government. A question on the same subject has been placed on the paper by Mr. Joseph Cowen.

Mr. Trevelyan will move, on the House going into Committee of Supply on the 23rd inst., that the principle of open competition for first appointments, which prevails in the army and in most of the public departments, should be extended to the Foreign Office and the diplomatic service. Mr. Trevelyan also proposes to move, on an early day, a resolution in favour of equalizing the borough and county franchises and of a redistribution of seats.

Mr. Chamberlain will move a resolution empowering municipal bodies to buy up and carry on the business of public houses, on Tuesday, the 6th of March.

The terms of Mr. Seely's resolution on Admiralty administration, which he proposes to move on Tuesday, the 6th of March, are these :—"That this House, in order to remedy certain defects in the administration of the Admiralty, recommends the Government to take into consideration the propriety of administering that department by means of a Secretary of State; and, further, of appointing to the offices of Controller of the Navy and Superintendent of Her Majesty's dockyards persons who possess practical knowledge of the duties they have to discharge; and also of altering the rule which limits their tenure of office to a fixed term."

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* hears from Alexandria that Admiral McKillop Pacha proceeds to the Red Sea and Straits of Babelmandeb with a squadron of Egyptian cruisers, to endeavour to ascertain the truth of the reports which have been made to the English Government relative to the exportation of slaves from the ports of Suakin, Massowah, Yeda, and Berbera. The Admiral has full power to capture and punish any Turkish or Egyptian subjects found engaged in this nefarious traffic—both on sea and land—and the right to visit vessels under the English flag. Should they have slaves on board, the Admiral will hand them over to the nearest British authority. The English ships of war in the Red Sea have instructions to cooperate with the Pacha for the suppression of the slave trade. The importance of this mission cannot be overrated, and it is to be hoped that under energetic and judicious management, the grievance complained of by England will disappear. McKillop Pacha has lately been presented by his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway with the decoration of Commander of the 1st Class of the Royal Order of Sanct Olaf of Norway in recognition of the services rendered from time to time by the Pacha to the Swedish and Norwegian Marine.

THE *Times* relates an anecdote which throws light on the character of the new Grand Vizier of Turkey :—"Edhem Pasha, who succeeds Midhat, sat with Safvet Pasha as one of the representatives of Turkey at the Conference. He was principally distinguished by an altercation with the French Plenipotentiary, the Comte de Chaudordy. The two representatives of Turkey seem to have had it in charge to assume an indifferent, not to say disrespectful, demeanour towards the Conference. Reference being made to the massacres in Bulgaria as justifying the demand for guarantees, Edhem Pasha rose and retorted on the French representative by asking whether what had been done in Bulgaria was worse than the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, and other acts that had arisen out of the religious dissensions of France. M. de Bourgoing, the French Ambassador at the Porte, did not allow this sally to pass unnoticed. He justly observed that they had not to do with the crimes of past ages, but with those of the present time; that barbarities complained of in Turkey were recent and still continued; that he had the honour to belong to a people which did not assassinate Consuls or witnesses. It will be seen by this anecdote that Edhem Pasha is quite ready to stand up for things Turkish, and the difference between him and his predecessor will not consist in the readiness of the new Minister to abandon any advantage or privilege which his people possess."

THE *Pioneer* publishes some remarks about an invention for increasing the dye. The name of the French chemist is probably misprinted for Mowis, who is, however, a German. The following is our contemporary's paragraph :—

A discovery which has lately been patented by Mr Paul Michea, a French chemist of Bombay, is causing considerable inquiry among purchasers of indigo at home and the planting community in India. Mr. Michea's process, which is, by the means of chemical agents, to increase the produce of indigo without deteriorating the quality of the dye, has been tested in several factories in Bengal and Tirhoot during the past season. In the former district at Mozimpore factory, Seelgamoodeah concern, Mr. Michea's process gave an increase of 42 per cent. over the ordinary results, while the cakes which were submitted to Messrs. John Allen and Sons, of London, were reported on as being fully one and eight pence per lb., superior to the samples made in the ordinary way. In the Goamalitee concern at Maldah, experiments were made at Fadkypore and Kullianchack factories where the results were much the same as at Mozimpore fact ry. Messrs. Allen and Sons again report favourably upon Mr. Michea's samples. At Jainpore factory, Tirhoot, towards the end of July, during four consecutive days the process was conducted in plants equally divided, and vats promiscuously chosen, half being allotted to Mr. Michea, half being treated as usual, separate boilers, table and presses being also used. Each day the increase of produce in Mr. Michea's favour was large, varying according to weather from 25 to 67½ per cent. These trials took place after a heavy drought, and when the plant was not nearly as rich in Indican as usual, respective samples of both processes were sent to Calcutta to be analysed by Dr. Waldie, who found those of the ordinary process contained 60·4 per cent indigotine, while Michea's showed 57·6; but he stated that the difference was observable chiefly because the samples submitted were of a very choice description, and that in less fine indigo it would scarcely be noticeable; these results have fully shown Mr. Michea's discovery in be an undoubted success, and one which must be taken advantage of by the entire body of planters.

PROVINCIAL BUDGET FOR 1877-78.

THE Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following memorandum on the Provincial Service Budget of 1877-78 :—

The year 1877-78 commences with an opening balance of Rs. 7,41,854, and with estimated receipts amounting to Rs. 1,14,84,799 against an expenditure of Rs. 1,16,64,098. There is thus an excess in the expenditure over receipts of Rs. 1,79,299, which is principally due to the Public Works Department being given larger grants than the amount allotted to the Provincial Services by the Government of India on account of Public Works, to the increase in the charge on account of Police clothing without a corresponding assignment to the Provincial Services for the purpose, and to increased expenditure estimated on account of rations, principally under "Jails," owing to the prevailing high prices of grain. The excess expenditure is met out of the opening balance, which is thus reduced to Rs. 5,62,555 at the close of the year 1877-78.

Comparing the estimates of the year 1877 78 with those of the preceding year, the following explanations are offered of the increases and decreases under each major head :—

RECEIPTS.

Imperial Allotment.—The amount for 1877-78 is Rs. 97,90,000, which is more than the allotment of the preceding year by Rs. 29,000; the increase being due to certain additions and reductions sanctioned by the Government of India up to date.

Jails.—The estimates for 1877-78 amount to Rs. 2,78,289, showing a decrease of Rs. 13,351 as compared with the estimates of the preceding year. The decrease is chiefly due to smaller receipts being estimated on account of "hire of convicts" and "recoveries of transportation and jail charges from Native States or Colonial Governments."

Registration.—The amount estimated under this head is Rs. 2,71,769, which shows an increase of Rs. 17,534 over the estimates of the preceding year. This increase is chiefly due to higher estimates being made under the head "fees and fines" and "Revenue Record Room receipts."

Police.—The receipts estimated under this head amount to Rs. 1,41,374, which, as compared with the preceding year, show a decrease of Rs. 309. The details show a large increase under the head "contributions," on account of contributions from the several Cantonment Funds for the payment of the Cantonment Police, which has now been declared to be a component part of the District Executive Force. This increase is, however, nominal, as it is balanced by the corresponding charge on account of the Cantonment Police to be defrayed as against the Provincial Revenues. The net decrease is mainly brought about by the omission from the Provincial Service Accounts and Estimates of the additional Police employed and paid by the village communities in the Hyderabad District, and by the transfer of the receipts from "fees and fines" levied by the Police Magistrates in the Town of Bombay, from the Provincial to the Imperial Services. For the loss of these receipts, however, the Government of India have made a corresponding addition to the Provincial Assignment which has been taken account of under the first head of receipts, viz., "Imperial Allotment."

Education.—The estimates under this head amount to Rs. 1,86,420, which show an increase over those of the preceding year of Rs. 2,213, which is mainly due to larger receipts being estimated from school fees.

Medical.—The estimates under this head amount to Rs. 1,04,572, being more than those of the preceding year by Rs. 4,746. This increase is mainly due to larger receipts being estimated from the Medical College fees and from "fees for chemical analysis."

Printing.—The receipts under this head are estimated at Rs. 27,499, being less than those of the preceding year by Rs. 3,736. The estimates are based upon the ordinary average receipts of the past three years.

Miscellaneous Receipts.—The receipts under the several items comprised under this head amount to Rs. 47,826, which are less than those of the preceding year by Rs. 1,559. This decrease is due to smaller estimates being made on account of the receipts of the Lahej Garden, based upon the average receipts of the past three years, and of the Ganesh Khind Gardens, based upon six months' receipts of the year 1876-77, and also to the sale proceeds of waste paper from the Revenue Record Room having been transferred from this head (Miscellaneous Receipts) to that of "Registration."

Public Works.—The estimated receipts under this head amount to Rs. 6,17 050, showing an increase of Rs. 5,66,720 as compared with the receipts of the preceding year. This increase is mainly due to the receipts from tolls on provincial roads being shown as a provincial receipt under Public Works in the Budget of 1877-78.

EXPENDITURE.

Refunds.—The grant under this head is Rs. 7,550, which, as based upon the average expenditure of the past three years, shows an increase of Rs. 4,080 as compared with the grant of the preceding year.

Jails.—The total grant under this head is Rs. 9 15 923, being more than the grant for the preceding year by Rs. 55,275. This increase is chiefly due to large provisions being made for charges on account of rations at the Central and District Jails.

Registration.—The expenditure under this head is estimated to be Rs. 2,41,981, which is less than that of the preceding year by Rs. 353.

Police.—The grant under this head amounts to Rs 38 04 99, and shows a decrease, as compared with that of the preceding year, of Rs. 69,618, which is mainly due to no contribution being allowed to the Bombay Municipality on account of the Police charges, as was done in 1876-77.

Education.—The grant under this head amounts to Rs. 10,44,678, showing a decrease, as compared with that of the preceding year, of Rs 39,233. This difference is mainly due to the decrease in the estimated expenditure under the heads "grants-in-aid to schools" and "grants-in aid to school buildings."

Medical.—There is a large decrease in expenditure under this head owing to the ab lition of the appointment of the Superintendent General of Vaccination Department with that of the Sanitary Commissioner, while on the other hand a large increase is shown under "grants for medical purposes," the net result being an increase, as compared with the preceding year, of Rs. 20,043, the grant for the year 1877 78 being Rs. 9 69,205.

Printing.—The grant under this head amounts to Rs. 2,46,358, showing, as compared with the preceding year, an increase of Rs. 14,487, which is mainly due to increased provision being made on account of contingent charges, &c., under the Central Press, and on account of cost of material and stock for the Commissioner's Press in Sind.

Marine.—The estimate under this head, Rs. 700, shows, as compared with the preceding year, a decrease of Rs. 182, which is owing to the discontinuance of grain compensation to peons on the establishment of the Deputy Surgeon-General, Presidency Division, and to reduction of the contingent allowance of that officer.

Minor Establishments.—The estimates under this head, amounting to Rs. 1,66,472, show, as compared with the preceding year, a small increase of Rs. 2,901, which is mainly due to increased expenditure being estimated under "model farms."

Office Rent, Rates and Taxes.—The grant under this head amounts to Rs. 1,84,421, showing an increase over the preceding year of Rs. 1,413.

Miscellaneous.—The total grant under the head, Rs. 68 592, shows, as compared with the preceding year, a small decrease of Rs. 591.

Contribution to Local Funds.—The grant under this head amounts to Rs. 3,88,704, which shows an increase over the preceding year of Rs. 11,493, which is mainly due to larger contributions having been sanctioned for District Educational and Public Works Funds.

Public Works.—The grant under this head is Rs. 36,01,520, which shows an increase over the preceding year of Rs. 1,09,361, which is mainly due to the expenditure against toll collections on provincial roads being shown in the Budget.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 1st March 1877.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, 28TH FEB.

THIS charming and refreshing jungle is in all its old vigour of beauty, and is

"Luring the passengers in as they pass"

not

"With lamps, gay panels and mouldings of brass,"

but with its never failing richness of verdure and wealth of beauty. The leaves are falling in showers to enrich the soil, but Matheran is always one mass of never-failing rich green jungle. It changes only in its social features, and it is now undergoing one of its transitions. With the solemnly grand of nature, it is about to blend the gay and the beautiful of society. People are house-hunting.

"By word of mouth and advertising,"

and before the middle of March not a bungalow will be unoccupied. It is not only your Bombay people who are casting longing thoughts at these shady walks and our beautiful scenery, but the Deccan folk are on the front to secure the best houses and a very gay season will run its length into the rains.

There is a new reading room built near the Post Office. It has a wide verandah round it and will form a cool airy lounge at all hours of the day. The Superintendent has got all the paths in excellent condition, but is making a mistake in lopping from the trees at the sides of the paths large boughs which go so far to make a ride or a walk cool and shady. He has got the *nerik* of prices made very complete, and seems to be able to keep the people to a proper observance of the rates, except perhaps the butcher, who rather too deep to get near it, and the station that never saw grass. He should do as I knew a bazaar master at Sholapore to do for such an offence —shut up the butcher's shop.

The present aspect of the water in the bund promises well for the coming season, and taking at a rough guess the watershed to be 1,200 acres, the inch of rain which fell in the beginning of this month will consolidate some 12,000,000 tons of water now percolating into the recesses which supply the bund, which must benefit largely by such a casual supply. That is about my best item of news, for on a good supply of water at the end of the hot season must greatly depend the comfort of visitors.

I will write to you again when the advent of society shall have made the doings here more interesting to those at a distance.

The eclipse came off last night with great *éclat*. Today the natives are congratulating themselves on having made the monster disgorge the moon. I sat up till 12-30 as the natives made such a hullabaloo. The disgorging had not then commenced, but it doubtless did soon after, and the demon then took to imbibing, for there was a great hole in sundry bottles in various places about the hill this morning.

To-day the natives are tomtoming all over the place and levying black, mail. Men are dressed as women which I think is contrary to law. At all events the Superintendent should not allow these orgies to the annoyance of the European visitors.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Bilious affections with all their concomitant annoyances induced by atmospheric changes or too liberal diet, should be checked at once, or serious consequences may ensue. When any one finds his ideas less clear than usual, his eyesight dimmed, and his head dizzy, accompanied by a reluctance for all exertion physical or mental, he may be quite sure that he is in immediate need of some cooling and purifying medicine. Let him at once have recourse to Holloway's Pills, which will free him from his sufferings and speedily renew his usual healthful feeling. If the bowels be irritable, Holloway's Ointment should be diligently rubbed over the stomach and liver every night and morning.

OFFICIAL NEWS REPORT FROM ADEN.

FROM THE 7TH TO THE 21ST FEBRUARY 1877.

HEAVY rain fell at Steamer Point on the 8th February. It commenced about 3 A. M. and lasted until 2 P. M. The fall was less in the Crater, and consequently little water was received in the Teinella Tanks, and none behind the Khoasaf Bund.

The long tunnel, connecting the Crater with the Isthmus position, has been closed to the public, as the entrance is in a dangerous state. There was a landslip after the rain above mentioned. It fell on a cart that was passing by, killing the driver and one bullock. It is reported that the Turkish authorities in Yemen have established ports at Kattabs, Mawyab and Nukeel at Humrah, in view of levying transit duties on kafilas passing to and from Aden. It is desired to divert trade from Sanaa to Mocha.

J. W. SCHNEIDER, Brig. Genl.,
Political Resident.

THE BOMBAY FERRIES AND CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

SIR,—As one intimately acquainted with the system of disembarking and counting passengers by the steam ferries calling at Carnac Bunder, I trust you will grant me space to show how that is done by the Customs officers.

In your report of the case against Mr. Shepherd, in the *Gazette* of 27th ult., Mr. Arthur Crawford, a witness for the defence, voluntarily characterized the conduct of Customs officers, with reference to their manner of dealing with passengers by these ferries, as "vexatious," "intolerable" and "arbitrary." He added :—"I cannot be the intention of the Legislature that unfortunate passengers by a particular line of steamers should be kept two, three, or four hours before they are allowed to land in order that the Customs officials may count them out like a flock of sheep—children being separated from their parents, families from each other and every one packed from his baggage." In contradiction to what is here asserted, I would state that the average time taken by the Customs officials in counting passengers does not exceed *one hour*; and that as gangways are placed from the ferries to the shore immediately on their coming alongside, each and every passenger can and is counted in passing. Thus there is no necessity, for it would not facilitate the work to separate families, which is *not* done. The detention in disembarking any passengers, on the few occasions when it does occur, is on the *vessel's part* in getting up from the hold such heavy baggage as sometimes accompanies passengers, but this cannot be done till a majority of the passengers leave.

As regards the separation of baggage from its owners, that also cannot be, as coming from free ports it is not subject to examination, and consequently no interference with it takes place by the Customs.

In the present case the Legislature who framed the Bombay Ferries Act is to blame, and not the agency to whom has fallen the disagreeable duty—and such it is considered to be by the service at large—of carrying it out. And this view of the case, it would not be inadvisable for non-admirers of Customs officials, such as Mr. Shepherd, to bear in mind when condemning them.

I have endeavoured to show that the saying "the devil is not so black as he's painted" exactly represents the position of the Customs officers at this port, more especially in regard to the subject of this letter, and in that I trust I have succeeded.—Yours, &c.

March 1. OBSERVER.

BOMBAY.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for March 1877, containing the latest alterations in the time tables of different lines of railway, is now ready, and can be had at this office and the several agencies. Price annas eight.

PROSECUTION BY THE S. P. C. A.—Bapoo Nana, a buggy driver, for working his horse in Bellasis Road, the animal suffering from two incised wounds on the belly, was fined Rs. 5.

SASSOON DOCK.—The s.s. Zambino left the Dock on Monday night, fully laden, steaming right away to Liverpool. The s.s. Memfi also left, fully laden, on Tuesday night, for Trieste. On arrival of the s.s. Severo, early Wednesday morning, she entered the Dock and is now discharging there.

THE LATE CAPTAIN HENRY.—An advertisement in another column announces that a public meeting will be held to-day at 5 30 P.M. in the Town Hall to consider the propriety of taking steps to perpetuate the memory of the late Captain Henry. The Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs will take the chair on the occasion.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 19th February 1877 was Rs. 2,22,10,376; add silver received during the week, Rs. 19,10,060. The sum of Rs. 3,54 500 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 2,37,65,936. There is in addition bullion tendered under Currency Act, valued at Rs. 44,88,429, belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

THE COUNTERFEIT COIN CASE.—The case was resumed yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, in which a Hindoo mendicant, named Atmaram Rama, stands charged with fraudulently delivering on the 18th February last to another person as genuine a counterfeit Queen's coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit, and also with fraudulently possessing on the same day four counterfeit coins, to wit four counterfeit rupees, knowing the same to be counterfeit. Mr. Cleveland (of Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland), the acting Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution, and Mr. Baboorao, pleader, appeared for the defence. His Worship, after taking the evidence of several witnesses for the prosecution, adjourned the further hearing to Thursday next, the 8th instant.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday 27th February 1877, was 536, being 72 less than in the preceding week, 18 less than the total of the week ending 20th February 1876, and 148 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 255 births were reported from different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 41·88. There is an important decrease in the number of deaths in this return compared with the corresponding week last year, but there were 189 deaths from remittent fever, which is the same number as last week and 80 above the same period last year; and 46 deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, a number 15 above that of last year.

NATIVE PUFFING.—A correspondent writes as follows in reference to a telegram from Ahmedabad a few days ago, in which some good native puffing was apparent :—"As one who desires to see public service and honest worth on the part of a citizen appreciated, and, if need be, rewarded, I beg to enter a mild protest against the telegram with which you have been lately favoured by the Librarian, Hamabhai Framji, which, of course I may be mistaken, but I strongly suspect that the said individual had no more connexion with the telegram in question than was absolutely necessary to accomplish the object aimed at by Mr. Cowasjee Munchorjee Karunjawalla, secretary of the Hamabhai Institute, under whom he serves and whose benefits he is daily receiving. Mr. Cowasji, of course, is entitled to see his name in print, and as long as he pays for this small gratification, in blowing his own trumpet, and representing himself as among the only kind-hearted and open-handed man in the city, he may do so. Mr. Cowasjee is secretary to committees many and various; he is a man of some ability and much plausibility, but his services and many commendable acts have more value in his own eyes than in those of others; but there is not much likelihood of his receiving at an early date, those rewards and honours; he has done nothing as yet to merit a C. S. I., at which he is said to be aiming."

A HUGE WHALE ASHORE AT BHOWNUGGUR.—A correspondent writes under date the 26th February :—"It will perhaps interest some of the readers of your paper to hear that an enormous whale was washed ashore in our creek about 2½ miles from this place, last Wednesday night. From what I learn from an eye-witness, it appears that the poor animal passed our bunder at about 9 o'clock on that night, and coming soon afterwards into shallow water, stuck on a mud bank higher up in the creek where it was still alive after lying there two days, morning most fearfully in its death agony. As I heard of the event only yesterday I went off at once to have a look at the monster and to measure its dimensions with a rope but on approaching the animal I found that the butcher, who will charge a-piece for meat by the quantity, had never seen such a sight before. He should do as I knew a bazaar master at Sholapore to do for such an offence —shut up the butcher's shop.

The present aspect of the water in the bund promises well for the coming season, and taking at a rough guess the watershed to be 1,200 acres, the inch of rain which fell in the beginning of this month will consolidate some 12,000,000 tons of water now percolating into the recesses which supply the bund, which must benefit largely by such a casual supply. That is about my best item of news, for on a good supply of water at the end of the hot season must greatly depend the comfort of visitors.

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To-day the natives are tomtoming all over the place and levying black, mail. Men are dressed as women which I think is contrary to law. At all events the Superintendent should not allow these orgies to the annoyance of the European visitors.

A CHINESE TRAVELLER.—A singular looking Chinaman was yesterday arrested by the police on the Mahim Road, lying under a tree. The man apparently is about twenty-five or twenty-six years of age. His hair is grown on his head about a quarter of an inch in length, and is not plaited at the centre of the head after the manner of the generality of Chinamen. Above the forehead he has several bare spots, each about the size of a two-anna piece as if the marks of a brand, made when probably in prison. In answer to the Police Commissioner, through a Chinese interpreter, he said that he was on a religious pilgrimage on foot from Pekin, which place he had left about two-and-a-half years ago, and he produced a book containing the names of the several places he had to visit during his pilgrimage before he returned to the Celestial Empire, after a period of 12 years, when he would have to render a truthful account of his journey. He expected to support himself on his pilgrimage by means of charitable subscriptions from his fellow countrymen whom he might meet on his travels. He says he has lived upon nothing but boiled rice or some other grain and boiled vegetables only since a boy of twelve years of age, and he had solely given himself up to lead a holy life. When he was arrested by the police, there were found on his person about Rs. 25 in silver. He was dressed in warm clothing similar to that of a Chinaman, but patched up in several places with pieces of woollen cloth of very inferior quality. He said the money he had with him was collected from his countrymen at Mazagon and other parts of Bombay, that he had come to Bombay about three days ago, and was after completing his visit here, on his way to a place where the sun neither rises nor sets, as far north as he could go. The man has been handed over to the detective police to make further inquiries into the matter.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—His Excellency Sir Charles Staveley will return to Bombay from his inspection tour of the Northern Division on the 15th instant to meet the Commander-in-Chief of India expected at the Presidency from Karrachee on the 19th instant.—*Poona Observer*.

THE LATE MAJOR THOMAS CANDY, C. S. I., OF THE BOMBAY INVALID ESTABLISHMENT.—We deeply regret to announce the death of Major Thomas Candy, of the Bombay Invalid Establishment, which melancholy occurrence took place at Mahableshwar on Tuesday last. Major Candy only left Poona for Mahableshwar about a fortnight ago, for the benefit of his health. Major Candy having been a very old resident of this station, his loss will be much regretted by his numerous friends and admirers. Major Candy was created a C. S. I. on the 1st of January last at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, on the occasion of Her Majesty's assuming the title of Empress of India.—*Id.*

THE LATE CAPTAIN HENRY.—It will not be in Bombay alone that grief will be felt on account of the loss the details of which are given in our Bombay correspondent's telegram. Captain Henry was well known throughout India, and was one of the favourite commanders of the P. and O. service in the good old days, when the directors erred rather on the side of liberality than of economy. Those were the days when competition was undreamt of, and the great Company was all powerful. Amongst the many good and popular officers of steamers should be kept two, three, or four hours before they are allowed to land in order that the Customs officials may count them out like a flock of sheep—children being separated from their parents, families from each other and every one packed from his baggage." In contradiction to what is here asserted, I would state that the average time taken by the Customs officials in counting passengers does not exceed *one hour*; and that as gangways are placed from the ferries to the shore immediately on their coming alongside, each and every passenger can and is counted in passing. Thus there is no necessity, for it would not facilitate the work to separate families, which is *not* done. The detention in disembarking any passengers, on the few occasions when it does occur, is on the *vessel's part* in getting up from the hold such heavy baggage as sometimes accompanies passengers, but this cannot be done till a majority of the passengers leave.

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I have endeavoured to show that the saying "the devil is not so black as he's painted" exactly represents the position of the Customs officers at this port, more especially in regard to the subject of this letter, and in that I trust I have succeeded.—Yours, &c.

March 1. OBSERVER.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following is the list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations, to be held on Saturday, the 3rd March 1877, at Midday :—

I.—Bill and Order of the day—

1. Bill No. 1 of 1877.—A Bill to amend the law for the prevention of adulteration of Cotton and for the suppression of fraudulent practices in the Cotton Trade.—To resume consideration in detail of the Bill

G. C. WHITWORTH,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

Bombay, March 1st 1877.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE CAPTAIN G. F. HENRY.

YESTERDAY afternoon a meeting was held in the Mazagon office of the P. and O. S. N. Company to decide on the steps to be taken by the Company's employés to perpetuate the memory of their late Superintendent, Captain Henry.

The room was crowded by friends of the deceased, who was universally respected and beloved throughout the service; all the gentlemen in the Fort and Mazagon offices were present, the commanders of the ships in harbour and many officers, engineers, and other employés, including the native clerks from both offices here.

Mr. F. D. Parker, the acting Superintendent, took the chair, and Mr. G. S. Paffard was appointed Secretary to the meeting.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said—The object of this meeting is to decide upon some plan for perpetuating the memory of our late esteemed Superintendent, Captain Henry, whose death we all so much deplore. I need not here dilate upon his many excellent qualities, for they are sufficiently known to all of you; and I am sure you will gladly accept the opportunity now offered of assisting to erect some permanent token of the respect, esteem and regard in which he was held throughout the service. Mr. Parker then in feeling terms proposed a vote of condolence to Mrs. Henry on the sad loss she has sustained, which was appropriately seconded by Captain Hutton. After which it was proposed by Captain Woolcott, and seconded by Captain Coleman, that a suitable memorial be erected in Bombay to perpetuate the memory of their late Superintendent, and that subscriptions for the purpose be invited from every member of the service.

Mr. A. Tait then proposed that the memorial should consist of a handsome drinking fountain (costing about Rs. 4,000) with a suitable inscription, to be erected opposite the Company's Dockyard on the ground adjoining the new market. He said that some might have preferred a memorial in the Sewree cemetery or Mazagon churchyard; but he felt and hoped that the feeling of the meeting was that it would be more befitting to perpetuate the memory not of their Superintendent dead, but of the living man, who, energy, perseverance and cheerful spirit had entered heart and soul into everything that he undertook, and that a memorial placed in the midst of the busy qu

spinning mills of the Presidency, and therefore we presume those whom they represent, viz :—the exporters, if there must be a tax at all, are willing to be the only people taxed. I don't think we are called upon to go beyond that.

The Hon. Mr. Graham—There is one thing I wish to explain. That opinion is expressed on this ground. The Chamber look upon the proposal to tax the cotton used in the local mills as a great mercantile question, and not as being themselves interested in it one way or the other.

H. E. the Governor—But still the fact is the same; the tax must fall on the exporters, who are the Chamber.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft—It has been said that as a matter of equity the cotton used in the local mills should be taxed as well as that exported.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—I say it is not necessary, because a great deal of the cotton used in the local mills does not come into the hands of the department at all. It is taken to the mills in its raw state and there ginned. It may never be put in bales, but may come in an open cart.

H. E. the President—But a inspector could stop it then if it was adulterated, surely?

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—I think not unless it was packed in bales.

H. E. the President—The Secretary of State wished the Act to be made more palatable, and this clause appears to introduce a provision which is very unpalatable.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft—Yes. I was not consulted when it was decided on, but as it was put in I thought it desirable that it should be passed.

H. E. the President—On the face of it, it is all right.

The Hon. Mr Ravenscroft—I have no very strong opinion on the subject, and am quite willing to have it struck out.

The last clause of the section, providing for the fee being levied on cotton other than that exported, was then struck out.

As a consequence of this amendment, clause 1 in section III, defining bale to include a "dokra" or any other package of cotton, was also struck out as being unnecessary if the mill cotton was not taxed.

Section 20 was passed as amended.

On section 21 being read, which provides that "all fees so levied and all license fees and fines recovered, and the proceeds of all cotton confiscated, under this Act, shall be credited to a fund to be called 'The Cotton Improvement Fund,' which shall be appropriated, under the orders of Government, to carrying out the objects of this Act, and for the purpose of promoting and improving the cultivation and manufacture of cotton."

The Hon. Mr. Graham said—I must propose an amendment with regard to this section. I do not object to cotton improvement, or to the improvement of any other article of commerce, but I do think it a mistake to keep up a special department for the application of a Cotton Improvement Fund. You might just as well have a special fund for the improvement of wheat, indigo, seeds, and everything else; and there can be no doubt that special departments of this kind give rise to a great deal of irresponsible expenditure and waste. The Chamber of Commerce quote in their memorial a resolution of the Government of India, in which they say:—"It is no doubt, an object to maintain a high standard in this article of produce (cotton) and to encourage it to acquire a good reputation in the English market, but it is equally an object to secure and maintain a good reputation for many other articles of Indian production, such as tea, tobacco, indigo, jute, and silk. These and other articles have not, however, enjoyed the protection of a special Commissioner, but are left to private enterprize stimulated by the encouragement of the Local and Supreme Governments. There is no reason why cotton should, now that the trade has found its normal level, continue to be treated exceptionally." I think if there are to be improvements in cotton, they ought to be effected through the regular channels of State, and that there should be no special provision for them here.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft—I must oppose this amendment moved by Mr. Graham. I do not think it likely that much money will be spent upon these improvements, but occasions might arise when expenditure for such purposes would be necessary, and it is inconvenient either to be debarred from doing what is evidently a wise thing to do, or to do it in defiance of the law and have subsequently to pass a special Act to legalise what has been done. It is not necessarily the case that no other trade or growth in this country is supervised to a certain extent. It must be known to all present that the opium trade is under very strict and very wise regulations, the main object in that case being, I presume, to preserve the very large Imperial revenue obtained from opium. It is to the interest of the country and of the trade generally that cotton should maintain the reputation it has now fortunately secured, and as it was found convenient on a former occasion to spend some money at times on the improvement, which have had a very advantageous effect on the cotton trade generally, I think there need be no objection to this section, and therefore I propose that it be retained.

The Hon. Col. Anderson—I may point out that cotton is subject to supervision not in India alone, as every one who reads the Cotton Reports knows. I find the following on page 17 of the Report for 1872-73:—"The following is an extract from a circular issued by the New Orleans Cotton Exchange with reference to last season's produce and is a condition:—'At the close of the season we deem it appropriate to call the attention of the trade and of others interested in the culture and marketing of our great staple, to the evils which this, more than any other year, has made such great advances. We call attention to the fact that in the Penal Code of nearly every Southern State provisions are made for the punishment of those who falsely and fraudulently pack cotton, so that not only does the packer lose heavily by detection from the depreciation in the value of his shipment, the price being regulated by the poorest quality in the bale, but renders himself liable to conviction for a felony and consequent long imprisonment.'"

The Hon. Mr. Graham—The Criminal Code provides it.

The Hon. Col. Anderson—Yes, they have their own special codes of legislation for special purposes in each State.

H. E. the President—Regarding the passage quoted by Mr. Graham from the resolution of the Government of India on this subject, I think it is very doubtful whether that does express a desire on the part of that Government not to spend money in such a manner as is here proposed. I understand that other trades not having enjoyed the protection of a special Commissioner, to mean that they have not been protected by a system of inspection as in the case of cotton, and their having been "stimulated by the encouragement of the Local and Supreme Governments," I take to mean that they have been assisted by grants of money for the purpose of making experiments. How could they be encouraged except in that way? They are not inspected, and I should say the encouragement must be in the shape of monetary assistance to experimental enterprize.

The Hon. Mr. Graham—But they do not come under any special end.

H. E. the President—The grants would have to come out of the general revenue. That evidently contemplates the expenditure of money in encouraging experiments.

The Hon. Mr. Graham—Yes, it is quite legitimate if it is done in that way, through the Collector and the regular departments of the State, but not through a special department. That is what I object to as giving rise to irresponsible expenditure and waste, because practically the expenditure is irresponsible.

The Hon. Mr Ravenscroft—All these experiments under the Cotton Frauds Fund have been carried on through the Commissioners and regular inspectors and not by special officers. If that is the only objection, there is no ground for it. You may be perfectly sure that the money will be properly applied.

The Hon. Mr. Graham—As I had occasion to read the other day, the Inspector of Kandeish reported that there had been a great deal of waste in these experiments, and I think there is very little doubt that there has been.

The Hon. Col. Anderson—We have an indication in some of their correspondence of how the Chamber of Commerce would like to have experiments carried on. In the Cotton Administration Report for 1873-74, page 10, in reply to a letter from the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, the Assistant Commissioner of Akola, amongst other points, "consults the Committee of the Bombay Chamber as to whether it is desirable that the last named cotton, that is, the Khandeish cotton, should find a footing in the Berars. In paragraph 3 he says:—'The Resident of Hyderabad has taken up the subject very warmly and authorised measures to be taken to prevent the extension of the cultivation of Khandeish cotton.' The Secretary of the Chamber replies, in the letter above referred to, in the following words:—'I am directed to state that in the opinion of the Committee it would be nothing short of a calamity to the Cotton Trade of Western India to introduce into the Berars the old Khandeish cotton. This cotton was formerly known as the most worthless description exported from Bombay. It was in bad times unsaleable, and was mainly used by dealers to mix with and adulterate the far superior cotton of the Berars until it was eradicated in 1865. Commercially cotton, the name by which the cotton of the Berars is generally known, now holds so high a position in the home market that it would be a serious evil to permit the possibility of allowing it to be mixed with the short coarse stapled Khandeish and mixed it would undoubtedly be if permitted to be grown. The Committee of the Chamber earnestly hope the Resident of Hyderabad will prevent the introduction of the old Khandeish cotton seed into the Berars in the interests alike of the ryots and of the Cotton Trade of Western India.'" There is a note attached (Col. Anderson continued) in which it is stated that "the sowing of War dii prohibited under penalty of a fine, and this fine is said to be levisible to the extent of Rs. 50." That is the mode in which the Bombay Chamber of Commerce wish to see the cultivation of cotton stimulated in the interests of free trade.

The Hon. Mr. Graham—No doubt the Khandeish cotton is of very bad quality, and it would have been a calamity if Khandeish cotton had been allowed to be grown in the Berars.

H. E. the President—But your argument would be that the merchants of Bombay would have the good sense not to buy the adulterated cotton, and then it would fall out of the market of course.

The Hon. Col. Anderson—It was the idea of the Chamber of Commerce formerly the trade should be stimulated by imposing a Rs. 50 fine.

H. E. the Governor—I suppose there must be some advantage in growing Khandeish cotton, or it would not be grown.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—The Berars was cited as a district where the Cotton Frauds Act was not in force. There appears to be much need for it.

The Hon. Mr. Graham's amendment that the section (21) be omitted was then put to the vote, and was lost by seven to four, the voting being:—

For.	Against.
The Hon'ble V. N. Mandlik.	The Hon'ble A. Rogers.
,, Ali Rogay.	,, G. Gibbs.
,, Donald Graham	,, The Advocate General.
,, Bechersdas Ambaidass.	,, Maj.-Gen. Kennedy.
	,, E. W. Ravenscroft.
	,, S. S. Bengalee.
	,, Col. Anderson.

The Hon. S. S. Bengalee next moved that the following section drafted by the Advocate-General should be inserted in the Bill in lieu of the original section 13:—

If upon the hearing of the summons issued under section 7 of this Act a magistrate or court be satisfied that—

(a) any cotton seized and detained under the provisions of section 6 of this Act has been fraudulently or dishonestly adulterated or deteriorated by mixing there with seed, dirt, stones or other foreign matter, or

(b) that such cotton is a mixture fraudulently or dishonestly made of cleaned and uncleaned cotton (commonly called cuppas), or of different varieties or qualities in one bale, or

(c) that the weight of such cotton has been fraudulently or dishonestly increased or attempted to be increased by exposing it to dew, or by any other means, or

(d) that such cot on has been adulterated, mixed, or increased in weight with the fraudulent intent that it may be sold or offered for sale or compressed or offered for compression—

the Magistrate or court shall order

that such cotton be confiscated and destroyed, or

that such cotton be confiscated and sold, or

that such cotton be cleaned by or under the direction of the inspector of cotton, and that such inspector do return such cotton when so cleaned to the person in whose possession the same was found, upon payment by him of the expenses of cleaning such cotton together with such fine as such magistrate or court shall direct; and that the default of such payment such cotton be sold, and the process thereof, after deducting such fine and the expenses of cleaning and sale, be paid to such person as aforesaid.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—May I ask if it is to be considered that the Council, by the vote of the last meeting, have agreed to the principle of this section, or whether that principle is still open to discussion?

H. E. the President—I think we agreed at the last meeting that the penalty imposed under the Act shall be the confiscation of the adulterated cotton.

The Hon Mr. Rogers—This proposed section includes a provision for a fine.

H. E. the President—If they do not pay the fine, the cotton is confiscated. The section says, "In default of such payment"—that is, of the cost of cleaning and the fine—"such cotton shall be sold, and the proceeds thereof after deducting such fine and the expenses of cleaning and sale" is paid to the owner. The punishment is confiscation.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—Then those who are inclined to oppose it can only continue their opposition by opposing the different paragraphs as they come before the Council in detail. The Council is supposed to have confirmed the principle that there is to be no punishment of the individual except that of confiscation.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—I was distinctly understood at the last meeting that the question was whether we were to have fine or imprisonment or merely confiscation, and confiscation was carried, in accordance with which the Advocate-General has redrafted the section.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—I merely want to know exactly how the matter stands.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs pointed out that the words "fraudulently and dishonestly" seemed hardly to be necessary in the section except as regards clause C. If a magistrate found paving stones in the middle of a bundle of cotton, he would naturally come to the conclusion that they were fraudulently put there.

The Hon. S. S. Bengalee—Seed might be found in very small quantities.

The Hon. Col. Anderson—It is on record that 50 per cent of sand, stones, and dirt was found in a bale of cotton.

The Hon. Mr Graham—I think some provision should be added to protect the innocent holder of the cotton.

The Hon. the Advocate General—That is done by section 22.

The Hon. Mr. Graham—That merely gives a right of civil action, which may be a very poor compensation. A man selling you grass, no one else will sell you any grass. That kind of combination is a very common thing in this country. This section makes the cotton the culprit, and the cotton cannot clear itself in any way if the Magistrate is satisfied that it is fraudulently adulterated. The person to whom it belongs may seek his remedy under the last section, from the person from whom he bought it. The result of course will be that purchasers will be careful what they are about, much more so than at present.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—It is very paternal legislation, that is all I can say.

H. E. the President—No, no, you don't protect the man who is swindled. What you do is for the benefit of the trade.

The Hon. V. N. Mandlik thought the original section was sufficiently comprehensive.

The Hon. Col. Anderson—The object of this Bill is to protect a great branch of Indian trade; deterioration of the value of Indian Cotton would be a great national loss.

The Hon. Mr. Graham—I do not know that I have any particular objection to the section as proposed, but I cannot help thinking its having been proposed shows we are drifting into deeper and deeper water. I cannot help thinking the whole is based on a wrong theory, and we are trying to make things fit into that theory. The whole of this legislation is based on an extraordinary and unnatural assumption, viz:—that there is an unnatural tendency to adulterate cotton which does not exist in any other trade, and moreover that there is an extraordinary tendency to adulterate cotton in the Bombay Presidency that does not exist in any other Presidencies or in any other part of the world. Of course, when we start from that, we have to fit in other things to agree with it. It does seem to me very extraordinary.

The vote was then taken on Col. Anderson's proposition. The Hon. V. N. Mandlik did not vote, and the result was that five were for and five against the adoption of the section. H. E. the President gave his casting vote against the amendment, which was accordingly lost. The voting was as follows:—

For.	Against.
The Hon. J. Gibbs.	H. E. the President.
,, The Advocate Genl.	The Hon. A. Rogers.
,, Maj-Gen. Kennedy.	,, E. W. Ravenscroft.
,, S. S. Bengalee.	,, Ali Rogay.
,, Col. Anderson.	,, D Graham.
	,, Bechersdas Ambaidass.

On the motion of the Hon. Col. Anderson, in section 5, after the second clause, were added the words "or where any packing of cotton is going on."

In lieu of section 22, the following was adopted:—

"Nothing in this Act shall affect the civil rights of any person in any manner interested in any cotton confiscated or ordered to be cleaned and sold under the provisions of this Act; but every such person shall have the same right of action as if this Act had not been passed, and all fines, cleaning and sale charges paid, and legal and other expenses and losses incurred and sustained in consequence of the seizure and detention of such cotton and consequent thereon, shall be part of the damages recoverable in such action."

The Council adjourned till to-morrow (Saturday) when the third reading of the Bill will be moved.

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